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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE great man of the hour is decidedly our old friend "the Pope of Rome," who, regardless of the existence of Dr. Cumming, but highly mindful of that of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel, has been thundering forth from head-quarters the most violent anathemas against most persons; for most persons are now of opinion that the temporal power of his Holiness is drawing to an end. The canonization of some twenty Japanese martyrs who perished more than two centuries ago has been the pretext for the great Papal levée at which this display of impotent wrath was made. The "canonization"—a process which, appropriately enough (in a verbal sense), seems to have been performed by means of artillery—has served to bring together all the great guns of the Church. Side by side with the monster candles (twenty six to the hundredweight) which lighted up the altar of St. Peter's, shone the chief luminaries of the Catholic world; and it is gratifying to the pride of a Briton to know that brightest among them all blazed our own Cardinal Wiseman, and that, when Monseigneur Doupanloup failed to draw up a satisfactory statement of Romish grievances, the pen was, as it were, taken from his hand and intrusted to the firmer grasp of our loyal compatriot, or, at all events, fellow-subject. The true-born Briton will reflect with pleasure that France cannot even produce a good champion of Catholicism, and that to obtain a first-rate asserter of Papal rights it is necessary to send across the Channel.

and which is becoming more general every day, is incredulity as to the advantage of leaving to the Papacy any portion of temporal power. It will be very interesting to see the effect of this great Papal demonstration on the Italians. Probably it will tend to increase the disfavour with which they already look on the Popedom. In time, and before long, they

attention of our readers some weeks since to an opinion expressed by a recent writer on Italian politics, who held that the occupation of Rome by the French army might turn out an advantage to the kingdom of Italy, as it would in all probability discredit the Papacy to such a degree that the Italians would be forced to detach themselves not only from

the temporal prince but also from the spiritual chief. The Papacy may be destined to die under the formal protection of the French; but, whether that be the end reserved for it or not, it appears to be impelled just now by some unseen power to render itself hateful and ridiculous to all the aspiring portion of the Christian world.

From America we hear the same kind of news that we have been receiving, with slight variations, for months past. The North gains military advantages from time to time, but it is almost as far as it was three months ago from obtaining a political settlement of its differences with the South. The Unionists, according to their latest threats, are still going to "whip" their adversaries, and that they may still inflict and receive severe injuries cannot be doubted. In the meanwhile the Parliamentary returns have been published of the number of paupers relieved each week in May, 1862, in twenty-one unions and parishes of Lancashire, and it appears that more persons received parochial assistance during the first week of May than during the last week of April, and that throughout May the destitution among the working classes of Lancashire went



CHICKS.—(FROM A PICTURE, BY W. HEMSLEY, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.)

Who, we wonder, will be alarmed by this outburst on the part of the Holy Father? We fancy that he himself cries out, if not because he feels himself hurt, at least because he is very much frightened. The poor old man does indeed affect to be terrified, and, by a natural reaction, terrifically indignant, at the spread of infidelity throughout Europe; but the want of faith, which grieves him most,

must surely discover that the Pope is neither more nor less than the enemy of all true Italians. He cannot for ever be in spiritual matters their father and in temporal ones their foe. Either they will have to give up all thoughts of having Rome as the capital of the new Italian kingdom, or they will have to abandon this "successor of St. Peter," who curses and blasphemes in so unapostolic a manner. We called the

on increasing. It attained, then, its greatest height in the fourth week, when the numbers returned by twenty-one unions in Lancashire and Cheshire amounted to 108,330, or 105,000 more than were relieved during the corresponding week of last year. These returns have been laid before Parliament, but it is not likely that they will lead to any steps being taken in the way of a mediation between the belligerent Americans.

Recent intelligence from St. Petersburg leads one to reflect whether the Emperor of Russia—the Pope in Eastern Europe—may not be in somewhat the same position as his Holiness of Rome. We hear of officers of the Guard being sent to Siberia for circulating revolutionary publications, and of Sunday-schools being closed for the curious but sufficient reason (if the fact can only be proved) that the teachers therein “justified incendiarism.” In the absence of positive unimpeachable evidence, it is difficult to believe in this alleged justification of a very dangerous and generally alarming species of felony. Mr. Whalley maintained not long since in the House of Commons that the Roman Catholics, under certain circumstances, believed theft and murder to be acts of duty; but we never, until Mr. Reuter, in his telegraphic news from St. Petersburg informed us of the fact, imagined that lay teachers anywhere undertook to defend the practice of setting houses on fire. Besides, Mr. Whalley did not assert or hint that Roman Catholics were taught to murder one another or to commit any crimes by which their instructors were likely to suffer; whereas the Russian Government accuses the teachers in its Sunday schools—who are for the most part rich and benevolent persons, who have established these institutions at their own expense—of “justifying incendiarism” in the very city where they reside and have property. We are afraid that it is not the nature of the teaching at Sunday schools, but to the existence of such establishments at all, that the authorities of St. Petersburg object. If the Russian public is made to believe that they are academies for instructing children, and such adults as like to take advantage of them, in criminal practices, it will, of course, be glad to see them closed. But the probability is, that it will not be able to understand how the voluntary instructors of the poor can be incendiaries in disguise, while many persons will fully comprehend the opposition of the Government to any system of tuition which is organised apart from its superintendence, and which, if fairly carried out, might have the effect of bringing about a better feeling than has yet existed in Russia between rich and poor—between those who until lately were serf-holders, and those who until lately were serfs.

“THE CHICKS.”

THIS picture is one of those whose very subject makes it popular, because it appeals directly to a large number of people whose sympathies are aroused by the very nature of the story so simply told. Soft-hearted mothers leaning on the arms of hard-handed, kindly mechanics, stop and gaze long and appreciatively at such a picture; they may know little of the rules of art, care nothing for the great efforts of great masters, for they touch no chord of sympathy in unison with their homely life; here, however, is a story which has its echo in their hearts every day. “The Chicks!”—the tiny fledglings picking up almost imaginary crumbs from the tiled floor; the awkward care of the boy, whose whole attention is absorbed upon the scarcely conscious stranger who lies upon his arm, and upon whom he looks as a new kind of property terribly liable to accident. The younger child, too, having only just passed out of babyhood, looks at the new comer as an image of that great mystery. All these are there, and the light coming in at the cottage door throws a halo round the whole group, which will gain Mr. Hemsley the appreciation of hundreds of simple people, to whom he has brought the greatest benefit which art can bestow—that “touch of Nature” which “makes the whole world kin.”

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The position of the French troops in Mexico is almost the sole topic of conversation in Paris. It is now admitted that the French received a check at Puebla on May 5. They made an attack upon the Mexicans, who were posted on two heights, named Guadalupe and Loreto, near the town named, were repulsed after three attempts to carry the position, and compelled to retreat. Such, at least, is the account of the affair given by the Mexican General and published in the Paris papers. The *Moniteur* says that the “object of the attack was not accomplished;” but no official despatches have been published. An additional credit of 15,000,000 francs for the expedition has been added to the Budget and willingly voted by the Corps Législatif, and the Government are losing no time in sending reinforcements; 500 men have sailed from Nantes, 1000 from Strasbourg, and, besides 2000 men dispatched from Cherbourg, 3000 more are to sail from Toulon in the course of the week, and a large amount of stores and provisions is being forwarded. The Paris press labours under an enforced silence on the subject, but the public feeling is strongly expressed on the Bourse and other places against the expedition and the way in which it has been conducted. If all the reports be true, which we hope they may not be, the condition of General Lorencez's corps is very desperate—pressed as it is on all sides by the enemy, and scarcity of provisions, if not absolute famine, attending them in their retreat. Before the reinforcements can reach their aid it is feared the ranks of the little but brave army will be dreadfully thinned. The communications of the French with Vera Cruz are said to be either wholly or partially cut off. The ports of Tampico and Alvarado, in the Gulf of Mexico, have been declared under blockade by the French Government.

After speeches from several members, the general discussion on the Budget in the Corps Législatif was brought to a close on Tuesday. The first article of the Budget was agreed to. The Public Debt and the respective Budgets of the Ministries of State, Justice, and Foreign Affairs were also voted.

ITALY.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, irritated with the assertions contained in the address of the Bishops assembled at Rome to the Pope, have appointed a committee, with the sanction of Signor Rattazzi, to draw up a counter address. The following is the address drawn up by the Committee and unanimously voted by the Chamber:—

The Bishops assembled at Rome have cast grave insults upon our country. They have denied our national right and have invoked foreign violence. Let us reply by proclaiming our determination to maintain intact the national right of the metropolis of our country, suffering violence at the hands of masters whom she repudiates. The words pronounced at the Vatican have declared all negotiations impossible. This language removes every ground for the hesitation which has long displayed the moderation of the Italian people. When ecclesiastics, forgetting their ministry, put forth wishes for political reaction—when ruffians carry desolation from the Pontifical territory into the southern provinces—Europe ought to be convinced that the authority of the Italian King and people only can settle the Roman question.

In answer to an interpellation, Signor Rattazzi emphatically denied that any proposition had ever been made regarding the cession of Sardinia to France.

The Italian Government has released the persons who were in custody in Alessandria, and Colonel Nullo is at present staying with Garibaldi at Belgratta.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, the Finance Minister presented a provisional sketch of the Budget until the end of 1862. The Minister requested an authorisation to augment the Treasury Bonds by 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 lire, pending the receipt of the returns arising from the sale of the Church property.

Garibaldi addressed the people on his way through Gallarate. He stated that lamentable discussions had taken place, but added, “These discussions are only in individual differences of opinion. The populations keep themselves aloof from them, and have one sole object in view. The essential point is, that all those who desire the independence and greatness of the country should remain united.”

The *Giornale di Roma* has published the Allocution delivered by Pope to the assembly of Cardinals and Bishops lately held at Rome. His Holiness, standing on the dogma of infallibility, asserts that the Roman Church is not susceptible of improvement, and that it is divine in all its parts. He denounces all those who presume to interfere with spiritual things; pronounces an anathema upon modern heresies of all kinds; and on the supposed enemies of the Papacy he hurls a storm of angry verbiage, in which figure the terms “the wicked,” “liars,” “impious libertines,” “dreadful criminals,” “Satanic art,” &c. His Holiness concludes with an appeal to the Consistory, “the salt of the earth,” to enter on an aggressive warfare against the condemned opinions and for the maintenance of the Papacy.

AUSTRIA.

In a letter from Vienna, dated the 13th instant, it is said that at last a practical attempt is being made to form a Government party in Hungary. The persons who have the management of the matter have drawn up a programme, which in substance is as follows:—1. That the Government do pledge itself altogether to renounce the doctrine that Hungary forfeited her special rights and privileges in 1848. 2. That the integrity of Hungary be strictly upheld. 3. That the relations between Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and Slavonia be settled by means of negotiations between the respective Diets (*Landtägliche Verhandlungen*). 4. That the relations between Hungary and the rest of the empire be settled by means of negotiations between the Imperial Government and the Hungarian Diet. Should the foregoing conditions be accepted by the Austrian Cabinet all the persons who may join the party in question will have to pledge themselves,—1. to bring together a Diet which, by means of “coronation articles,” will do away with the objectionable parts of the laws of 1848; 2. to endeavour to convince their friends and acquaintances that the foreign, military, financial, and commercial affairs of the Empire must be managed by the members of the Imperial Cabinet, and, consequently, that Hungary cannot have separate Ministers.

RUSSIA.

Various rumours are current as to the very unsettled state of affairs at St. Petersburg, where something like a revolution is said to be fomenting. These reports are in some degree confirmed by the telegraphic news we have from the capital that the Governor-General has determined to close the chess club, as being a centre for disseminating false reports; and also to shut up the public reading-rooms on account of their proprietors distributing revolutionary publications. Some Sunday schools have also been closed in consequence, as is stated, of the teachers “justifying incendiarism.” The calamitous fire in St. Petersburg is probably the cause of the last-mentioned measure, though it is difficult to conceive that Sunday-school teachers should have anything to do with the matter.

SERVIA.

A telegram from Belgrade announces new disturbances between the Servians and Turks. A Serbian boy, it is stated, was murdered by some Turkish soldiers, and the people of the town, infuriated by this deed, attacked the Turks. A sanguinary conflict took place, which lasted the whole of Sunday night. By the intervention of the foreign Consuls order was re-established on Monday; but hostilities again broke out on Tuesday, when the Turks bombarded the city from the citadel. The Servian peasants in the neighbourhood had been summoned to the assistance of their brethren in the city.

A telegram from Semlin states that on the 17th the hostilities at Belgrade were suspended. The cause of the suspension is not named. The damage caused by the bombardment is reported as considerable. It is probable the Turks rather intended to intimidate the Servians than to cause any serious damage.

SYRIA.

The *Nord* publishes a letter from Beyrout of May 18 which states that sixty Christians, mostly Armenians, returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, were attacked at four leagues from Damascus by a multitude of Druses and Bedouins. Confiding in their numbers and in their arms, the Christians made a stout resistance. They were, nevertheless, overpowered, and two of them were killed and twelve wounded; the remainder were dispersed. When the news of this attack reached Damascus the Governor sent a physician, a surgeon, an apothecary, and some soldiers to give the wounded assistance. These were in their turn attacked by the Druses; two of the soldiers were wounded, and the apothecary was killed. A Captain in the Turkish Army, who left Damascus for Beyrout with his wives, servants, and an escort of four soldiers, was attacked by the Druses, who robbed and beat him.

WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

We have intelligence of the discovery of a revolutionary plot at Guatemala which aimed at nothing less than the destruction of the city. It was proposed to fire the powder-magazine; and, indeed, the report states that several of the barrels of gunpowder were charred when the fire was discovered. Several hundred persons had been arrested. At Valparaiso much indignation is said to be felt at the allied intervention in Mexico. Another attempt at military insurrection had been made in Hayti, but had been checked.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL NEWS.

The whereabouts of General Beauregard, which was for some days reported to be a “mystery,” appears to have been discovered, for General Halleck reports that General Pope was thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard, and having already captured a large number of prisoners. The Confederates had evacuated Fort Wright, on the Mississippi, and the Federal fleet was reported to have passed Fort Randolph, on its way to Memphis. The Federal Navy Department had ordered the construction of fifteen more gun-boats. In the Senate, the Tax Bill had been passed, and a duty of half a cent per pound had been put upon cotton.

On the 25th ult. General Fremont left Franklin with a strong column, and, by forced marches, crossed the Shenandoah mountains. On the 1st inst. he overtook General Jackson five miles from Strasburgh, but was unable to force an engagement. On the 2nd General Fremont occupied Strasburgh without opposition. On the 2nd General McDowell left Strasburgh in pursuit of the enemy, who endeavoured to make a stand in three strong positions with artillery, but were driven rapidly and with loss from each. Jackson's rear guard passed through Woodstock in the afternoon, the head of his column having reached it at sunrise. General Fremont had occupied Harrisonburg. Beyond Harrisonburg he came upon General Jackson, fell into an ambuscade, and suffered heavy loss. Jackson was expected to make a stand at Fort Republic.

A naval engagement had taken place on the Mississippi, near Memphis, resulting in the destruction of the Confederate fleet. All the Confederate vessels were destroyed but one. Memphis surrendered immediately afterwards, and is now in possession of the Federals.

Southern papers state that the Federal forces, 2000 strong, had landed on James Island, opposite Charleston, under cover of a gun-boat, and that some fighting had occurred, in which the Federals were repulsed.

BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

Another bloody and indecisive battle has taken place between the two armies at Richmond.

On the morning of the 31st of May, during a heavy storm, about

35,000 of the Confederate troops made an attack upon the right flank of the Federal army, which consisted of General Casey's division, from 4000 to 6000 strong. The Federal division was driven back—indeed, fled, as General McClellan says, “disunitedly and unaccountably”—with the entire loss of artillery, baggage, and stores. Generals Heintzelmann and Kearney with their troops, however, soon came up, and forced back the assailants, it is said, at the point of the bayonet. The next day the Confederates renewed the attack, and, as a result of the battle, they left 1200 dead on the field, while the Federals are stated to have sold 7000. The Confederates claim the battle as a victory. No more fighting had taken place here at the date of the last advices.

CONCILIATION.

Mr. Benjamin Wood, member of the United States' Congress, has printed and circulated a speech in favour of conciliation which he was disinclined to deliver from his place in Congress. After deprecating any interference with the Slave question, or any aggravation of the sectional differences of opinion, and calling upon men of all parties to do their best to heal existing acrimony and restore a free Government, Mr. Wood continues:—

There may be a craving for martial glories in the hearts of men, and an instinct of contention which we share in common with the brute creation. But if ever there can be a time when a more Christian impulse should possess our souls it is now; now, when the triumph and consciousness of strength gives us the noble privilege of extending the hand of conciliation without fear of degradation or of self-reproach for cowardice. If adversity has been our excuse for sternness, let success be our plea for magnanimity. Providence has placed within the reach of the North a greater triumph than countless armed legions could conquer—the triumph of subduing a brave enemy with a generous and merciful policy that will disarm resentment and rekindle the old brotherly flame that perhaps is not yet totally extinct. For, after all, they are our brothers, and some softening of the stern Roman rigour which our rulers have assumed is due to that brotherhood which by untimely severity may be cancelled for ever. There are gentlemen who will say that the South must be subdued; that every armed Southerner must throw down his weapon and sue for mercy. Should a freeman ask so much of his brother freemen? Would they be worthy of companionship in our fraternity, being reclaimed at such a sacrifice of manly feeling? What would you have them do? Would you have them crouch, and cringe, and strew their heads with ashes, and kneel at your gates for readmission? They are Americans, and will not do it. No; though Roanoke, and Fort Henry, and Fort Donnellson should be re-enacted from day to day through the lapse of bloody years, they will not do it. Give them some chance for an honourable return, or you will wipe out every chance and the two sections will be twain for ever. You may link them to each other with chains and pin their destinies together with bayonets, but at heart they will be twain for ever. They are the children of the same heroic stock, the joint inheritance with ourselves of the precious legacy of freedom; and it seems a sacrilege and an insult to the memory of the past that so many, Sir, should sit in your presence here to-day to goad them on to desperate resistance, and so few—alas! so very few—to mediate and restrain. Of those few I thank my God that I am one.

IRELAND.

PIRACY ON THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF IRELAND.—The schooner *Jewess*, Captain M'Sherry, arrived in Galway Roads on the 13th, from Liverpool, with Indian corn. When off Blacksod Bay, in the county of Mayo, she was boarded by five boats, containing about forty men, who took charge of the schooner, and threatened that if the captain or crew made any resistance they would run the ship on shore. They opened the hatches and loaded all boats with the Indian corn. The captain estimates that there were about twelve or fifteen tons taken away. A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says:—“The extreme destitution of the people in that part of the country was the cause of this piece of small filibustering on the high seas. The people are coming to the conclusion that they will not starve while there is grain on land or wave.”

EMIGRATION TO CANADA AND AMERICA.—The board of Guardians of Cork Union have just dispatched one hundred able-bodied female paupers to Canada. Each of the emigrants has, upon an average, spent fifteen years in the workhouse, and the cost of supporting each for that period was £157 10s. They could have been sent to Canada many years ago for less than a twelfth of that sum. There is no doubt that emigration from Irish workhouses would be far more general than it is were it not that the guardians dread that the houses would be filled by persons anxious to be sent out to Canada. They seek to avert this evil by sending out none who have not been inmates for a considerable time. On Friday week a large batch of emigrants left Queenstown for New York. The young men were almost entirely agricultural labourers and farm servants; and the fine healthy and hearty-looking young women, who formed about a proportion of two-thirds of the passengers, were mostly of the same class. The emigrants were from the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, and about forty from Ballinasloe, Loughrea, and Athenry, in the county of Galway. Among those from the county of Cork were seventy miners and their families from Berehaven. Another vessel sailed on Saturday last.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—The Special Commission for the counties of Limerick and Tipperary was opened on Monday afternoon at Limerick, the Judges of the commission being Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Baron Deasy. The prisoners for trial were brought into the courthouse shortly before three o'clock, in charge of a number of the constabulary. They are Thomas Beckham, charged with the murder of Mr. Francis Fitzgerald; Denis Dillane, of Kilmallock, charged with instigating, a ding, and abetting the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald; and John Punch, charged with sending a threatening letter to Mr. Hamilton Langley, a road contractor. Mrs. Fitzgerald positively identified the prisoner as the man who fired the first shot at her husband. Corroborative evidence was produced. After about five minutes' absence, the jury returned a verdict of “Guilty” against Beckham, who was, next day, sentenced to be executed on the 16th of July. A true bill has been found against Punch for sending a threatening letter.

THREATENING LETTER.—On Tuesday evening last Wm. Scully, Esq., of Ballinacough, brother of Vincent Scully, Esq., M.P., received through the post-office a letter threatening him with a terrible doom if he did not treat his tenantry with more forbearance; this document was couched in the most violent language. The case is intrusted to the constabulary of Tipperary for investigation.

SCOTLAND.

THE EGLINTON MEMORIAL.—A meeting of subscribers to the Eglinton memorial was held at Ayr on the 13th inst. It was announced that subscriptions had already been received to the amount of £7200. A committee was appointed to determine upon the nature of the memorial; it consists of the Marquis of Ailsa, Lord Colville, Sir James Fergusson, M.P., Right Hon. C. H. Hamilton, Mr. Oswald of Auchincruive, and Mr. Campbell of Blythswood.

THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.—The “debate” on this case has been going on in the Court of Session at intervals for the last month, and was brought to a close last week. Mrs. Theresa Yelverton seeks to be declared the wife of Major Yelverton, while the Major's object is to put the lady to “perpetual silence” as regards this claim, and to have her amerced in the sum of “£50 of damages for advancing it.” The printed papers relating to the case fill a quarto volume of 518 pages, 112 of which are occupied with the correspondence which passed between the Major and the lady during their courtship, and after the alleged Scotch and Irish marriages. The decision of the Court has not yet been announced.

CAST AWAY.—A few days ago Mr. Henry Sharp, a wine-merchant of Glasgow, accompanied by his father-in-law, left Rothsay in a small boat for a trip to the Kyles of Bute. Finding a storm coming on, they endeavoured to pull back, but one of the oars snapped, and they were drifted helplessly about. At last they bumped on one of the small islands near to Colinton, and Mr. Sharp jumped out. In doing so he accidentally kicked the boat away with his friend in it. Away drifted the boat, the sea breaking completely over it. Early next morning the boat touched the land, and its occupant, finding himself in the vicinity of Kames, landed and started off for Rothsay, which he reached very much exhausted. Mr. Sharp continued during the darkness of the night, and amidst the raging of the storm, to wait till the dawn upon his seagirt perch, hoping to see some craft in the vicinity whereby he might be relieved. Morning broke, however, with no prospect of relief, and hunger and cold were now pressing him very hard. Daylight succeeded to the dawn, and still no help. The wind and sea were still raging in increased fury, so that there was little chance of any pleasure-boat being out in his vicinity that day. At last a large black speck was seen far in the distance, but which seemed gradually to approach where he stood. It was the steamer *Eagle*. He screamed at the top of his voice, waved his handkerchief, and ran about in the greatest frenzy. Still the steamer held her course. At last, however, a chance eye caught the signal of this modern *Crusoe*; the steamer stopped, and, a boat being launched, the “castaway” was saved from his perilous position.

THE PROVINCES.

THE CROPS IN SUFFOLK.—The wheats in Suffolk, in common with the cereal crops of the adjoining counties, have suffered from the undue wet of the last fortnight or ten days. The plants do not look healthy in some localities, and during the past fortnight a rust has appeared upon the leaf and stem. Many fields are full in the ear, but during the last few days they have made little further progress; still, on the whole, the heavy-land wheats are looking well. Some wheat upon the lighter soils has been ploughed up, the spring frosts having injured the plant where the land was not sufficiently consolidated. The early-sown barleys are looking well; but those planted later will be only a secondary crop, especially upon poor lands. Beans are

peas promise well, and there will probably be a large hay crop, if a few days' fine weather enable it to be gathered in under satisfactory conditions.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO VOLUNTEER ARTILLERYMEN.—A dreadful occurrence took place last week at Blyth, on the Northumberland coast, near Shields. After work hours the volunteer artillery corps mustered and marched down to their new battery on the sands, at the north side of the harbour, for practice with heavy artillery, and they were followed by a crowd to witness the practice. The usual number of men were told off to practice, and several charges had been fired from a 68-pounder, and John Manners, a butcher, and a young man named Meggison, were ramming another charge into the gun, when it exploded. They were standing in the line of fire, and they were both blown away from the muzzle and literally torn to pieces.

ATTEMPT TO OVERTURN THE CARRIAGE OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS.—At the county magistrates' justice-room, Rochester, on Monday, James Stedman, a farm-labourer in the employ of Mr. Youens, farmer, of Fridsbury, was charged with placing a horse-roller and also a hand-roller in the middle of the turnpike-road, at a late hour on Saturday night, with the intention of upsetting the carriage of Mr. Charles Dickens, which was returning from the Higham railway-station. James Marsh, a groom in the employ of the prosecutor, had driven a one horse carriage to the Higham railway-station, on Saturday night, to meet the train due at 10.30, by which Mr. Dickens was to have arrived, but as he had missed that train the carriage was driven back empty. A little distance on he found two rollers lying across the road, which had they not been perceived in time would have caused serious mischief. James Munn, a fellow-workman of the prisoner, had accompanied Stedman from Strood to Higham by the 9.30 train, and when passing through the village saw Mr. Dickens's carriage drive down to the station. The prisoner immediately afterwards went into a field, and drew the two rollers across the road to up at the carriage on its return. Munn at the time held the gate open for the prisoner. They both went afterwards to the Falstaff public-house, and played skittles by candlelight for some time. William Rogers, a gardener, was the first to discover the rollers on the road, and stood by them to give the alarm should any vehicle come up, and he afterwards assisted in removing the obstruction out of the way. The prisoner pleaded drunkenness as his sole excuse, and was committed for trial.

THREE CHILDREN SHOT.—A shocking affair has happened at Scolesmere, a village near Bury. Three little girls, attracted by some crab-apples on a tree in the garden of a Mrs. Upson, attempted to get some of them. Mrs. Upson told that they were robbing her orchard, and took down a gun, as she said, to frighten them. She was cautioned to be careful what she did, but said the gun was not loaded. In the garden she presented it at the children, and whether she pulled the trigger, or it caught in some part of her dress, is not very clear; but the gun went off, and all three of the children were shot. One of them was so severely injured that her life is in danger. The others were not so much hurt.

THE MIDDLE-LEVEL INUNDATIONS.—After the bursting of the cofferdam a little more than a week ago, it was arranged not to drop in the panels again, but this arrangement was afterwards modified, and it was determined to adopt both the principle of pile-driving and panning. It was found that the panels could not be driven to a sufficient depth to prevent the water from scouring beneath them, so it was resolved to drive sheet-piling into the soil in the stays and drop the panels into them. The work has been carried on during the last few days. The piles have been driven to a good depth by means of the steam engine, and then at a certain height the crosscut saw is got into use, and the piles are cut down to a certain level, it being intended now to drop the panels on to the top of the piles. There is a much greater probability of the dam standing now than there was on the occasion of the former trial, but it is even now questioned if the effort will be successful. The "shores" are very much strengthened, and a great many thousands of sacks of gravel, which has been used instead of earth, have been dropped on either side of the dam, whilst very many hundred trucks of puddle have been deposited in the centre of the framework. It is believed that both the ebb tides and the flood tides have carried the sacks away, whilst the puddle has in a great measure been mixed up by the fall of water and the great scour and carried away. It is even said that some thousands of the sacks have been washed three miles and a half up the cut and on to the land. More than 100,000 sacks of earth had up to Wednesday been thrown into the dam. The leakage through the banks consequent upon the recent rise of water upon the land inundated continues to increase daily. It appears that this rise of water is partly owing to the manner in which the proposed cofferdam is being carried out and partly to the fact that the Middle-level waters are now continuously discharged upon this doomed country by the doors of Well-creek sluices being kept up. The greatest dissatisfaction is expressed by the occupiers of the lands actually under water and those adjacent at the unsatisfactory progress of the cofferdam and other works.

DEATH OF EARL CANNING.

It is with sincere regret we announce the death of Lord Canning, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The melancholy event happened on Tuesday morning. His Lordship expired at a quarter past six a.m., at his residence in Grosvenor-square. Ever since his return from India, about two months ago, Lord Canning suffered from the change of climate; but at the early stage of his illness it was thought rest and care would soon restore his impaired health. However, notwithstanding the best medical skill and greatest care, Lord Canning gradually became worse day by day, and during the last forty-eight hours not the remotest hopes were held out by his medical advisers to his friends. His Lordship rallied wonderfully on Monday evening, but only for a few hours.

Charles John Canning was born at Gloucester Lodge, Brompton—a house now incorporated with the Kensington Museum—in 1812, the third son of the celebrated George Canning and of Joan, third and youngest daughter of General John Scott, of Balconie, in the county of Fife. He was the only survivor of four children. The most important fact connected with his early life is his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he had for fellow-students Mr. Gladstone and Lord Dalhousie and Elgin, and where he took honours as first-class in classics and second in mathematics.

Lord Canning, then Mr. Canning (for the peerage which his father had earned was given in the first instance to his mother), entered upon public life in 1836, when he appeared in the House of Commons as member for Warwickshire. In the following year his mother died and he went to the Upper House. When Sir R. Peel came into power, in 1841, he was appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He held this post till 1846, in spite of the inconvenience of having both the Secretary and the Under Secretary of the same department in the House of Lords. Of course, Lord Aberdeen could not be spared from the Foreign Office, and it may be imagined both that Lord Canning would feel anxious to distinguish himself in the same political line as his father, and that Sir Robert Peel, in tender memory of the past, would be particularly ready to further the political aspirations of George Canning's son. For a month or two, in the reconstructed Ministry of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Canning was Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; but in July, 1846, he resigned with his party, and, declining high office at the hands of Lord Derby, returned with the Coalition Ministry in 1853. In the Government of Lord Aberdeen Lord Canning was Postmaster-General, and distinguished himself as far as possible in such a department by his administrative capacity. He worked very hard, made many changes in the internal organisation of the department, and set on foot the practice of submitting annually to Parliament a report of the work, and especially the progress, achieved by the Post Office. He held the same appointment for a short time in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, but it became necessary, as the year 1855 wore on, to select a successor to Lord Dalhousie, and none seemed so fit to send out as his college friend Lord Canning. The peculiar fitness of this selection lay in the fact that the governor-generalship was the destined prize of which George Canning had been balked. He had received the appointment, he was on the eve of starting for India, when Lord Castlereagh committed suicide, and the Foreign Office was left without a head. Canning, a comparatively poor man, gave up the chances of acquiring a fortune in the splendid post of Viceroy in order to win a name for himself at home, and perhaps to reach the premiership. He did win a name, and he did become First Minister, but he died in the effort. These were events which Lord Palmerston, as a Canningite, could not forget, and Lord Canning, otherwise well qualified for the post, was appointed to succeed Lord Dalhousie.

He began his reign in India on the last day of February, 1856, and the events of it are so recent, besides being, by their importance, so well known, that it can scarcely be necessary for us here and now to write their history. In the year after he assumed office the mutiny broke out, and he had to stem it as he could. Never has any Governor-General of India had to go through so fierce a trial. He had a fearful load of responsibility; for a moment the Indian empire seemed almost lost; in Calcutta the European inhabitants were in the greatest consternation; and Lord Canning was accused of weakness and softness in dealing with the crisis. The Indian empire was saved as by a miracle. It was saved by the firmness and the

resolution of a very small band of men, chief among whom ranks Lord Canning. For a time even the friends of the Governor-General were in doubt as to the wisdom of his policy; but it is now confessed that in that terrible emergency he displayed extraordinary courage, great administrative and very great moral qualities. There are few finer things in modern history than the fact of his quietly remaining at his post after receiving Lord Ellenborough's despatch on the Government of Oude. As he had before been accused of too much leniency to the natives, he was now accused, and that too by the Home Government, and in the most severe terms, of too much severity. After such a public rebuke, especially in the knowledge that it was undeserved, he could easily have escaped from the labour of a most arduous task—the pacification of India. He might have resigned, and let some new man undertake the work. He held on, however. He knew that, under the circumstances, resignation would be most embarrassing to the public service, and that no one could do the work of pacification so effectually as himself. He remained where he was, and he has had the satisfaction of seeing India once more happy and content, once more able to make the revenue meet the expenditure, once more promise to rise from its decay and to flourish in a new life. Having faced such unexampled dangers, having grappled with such enormous difficulties, and having accomplished such wonderful triumphs, Lord Canning came home, two months ago, for a little repose. The repose which he sought he has found in death.

Lord Canning was raised to an earldom in consequence of his services in India, and was appointed a Knight of the Garter by letters patent, dated Balmoral, May 21, 1862, the first of five new Knights of the Garter—Earl Russell, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Earl Fitzwilliam being his partners in the honour—but the formal ceremony of investiture was dispensed with in consequence of her Majesty's bereavement.

The noble Earl married, on the 5th of September, 1835, Charlotte, daughter of Charles Lord Stuart de Rothesay, and sister of the Marchioness Dowager of Waterford. This beautiful and accomplished lady died on the 18th November, 1861, and, there being no issue of the marriage, the honours won by the genius of George Canning, the disinherited and disowned grandson of the Liverpool merchant, and augmented by the wise and prudent statesmanship of George Canning's son, become extinct.

Lord Canning had scarcely arrived in India before the mutiny overthrew every anticipation he could have formed, and every intention he could have arrived at as to the policy of his Government. Desiring, like every other Governor-General, to have peace in his time, and full of schemes for improvement, he found himself engaged in not one but many wars within the pale of his own Government, and unable to move out of his own palace without the risk of meeting an enemy even in his own attendants. All eyes were then turned upon him, and everybody asked what Lord Canning was doing, and whether he was equal to the emergency. The affair was soon in the hands of Generals, whom Lord Canning had to choose, to encourage, to support, and to supply. Nor was he ever charged with a failure of these duties. He had the still more difficult task of combining humanity with a vigorous prosecution of the war, and of restraining the passions of men maddened with injuries, indignant at treachery, and smarting with losses. He did interfere with a strong hand between vengeance and its victims, and so prevented the growth of bitter animosities, and perhaps endless retaliations. His timely interference in favour of those who laid down their arms no doubt contributed to the general submission, and the present happy oblivion of offences. The war over, there followed the long and delicate process of pacification. To the distant spectator, and to those who went on the old maxim that a conquest should pay its own expenses, Lord Canning appeared to deal lavishly with the means placed at his disposal. He forgave, reinstated, and rewarded with more than imperial clemency and generosity. The result was peace, order, and loyalty. The loss of a European army by the want of a little tact was due rather to the military authorities than to Lord Canning. Then followed the greatest difficulty of all—the restoration of Indian finance, without throwing excessive burdens on the native industry and means, and without an entire stoppage of the public works. This great work has now cost several most valuable lives, and taken all the heart and strength out of more.—*Times*.

As an orator, writer, and leader of men, it may be conceded that Earl Canning was inferior to his sire; but as a great governor, as a great ruler, posterity will pronounce that he equalled, if he did not surpass, the great politician and party leader. It is to the eternal praise of the deceased statesman that after six years of unexampled anxiety he left India in peace, and we may say in prosperity. Law and order were and are vindicated, the visitation of famine was thoughtfully provided against, schools and educational institutions for natives were encouraged, and contentment and prosperity were growing apace. These things were all due to Lord Canning; and, considering that he had put down the most formidable of rebellions between 1857 and 1859, it is a proof of his wonderful ability and statesmanship that, in 1861, he had restored confidence, and placed India in a position to take a leading part in her own regeneration, and in other social, moral, and political improvements. But he, who could renew the existence of a great empire, was powerless to preserve his own. It is now, as it ever has been, the most brilliant human career terminates at last in the short step by which time merges in eternity.—*Morning Post*.

In the midst of the terrible difficulties of the Indian mutiny Lord Canning preserved a coolness of judgment and displayed a strength of noble purpose that will for ever give him a foremost place not only amongst Indian Viceroy, but amongst just and enlightened rulers of their kind. He saw that his position made him the protector not only of the Europeans but of the natives, and he determined to hold the balance true between them, and deal equal justice to both. From this most righteous resolve he never swerved a single hair's breadth. It required no small amount of clear judgment, moral strength, and political virtue, to form and carry out such a resolve. But, happily, Lord Canning was equal to the higher requirements of the crisis, and he lived to reap the reward of his just and inflexible policy. His wisdom and firmness saved not only the territory, but, what was of far more importance, the character of the British Government in India. He restored confidence to the natives, convinced them of our honesty of purpose, and prepared the way for the beneficent, economical, financial, and political changes that have followed. The ruler who accomplished objects so noble in themselves, and so great in their results, has attained the best title to lasting fame, and dies full of honours.—*Daily News*.

Lord Canning, in the midst of unexampled difficulties, was calm, but intensely solicitous. He kept his head clear while his heart was beating with anxiety. He delegated no duties that he could himself perform. He evaded no responsibilities, and allowed none of his prerogatives to lie idly by in times that required the strong hand of rule. He refused to be frightened into severity or stimulated into vindictiveness. Immovable in courage whilst courage was the virtue of the hour, he shone serenely in mercy when he had the power to punish. Through those trying months, when no one knew the sum of disaster endured, nor could count the hazard of an hour's delay, Canning was neither hurried nor tardy. He bore without flinching the censures of those who might have praised had their knowledge been equal to their zeal—committed, no doubt, mistakes and omissions, but worked on without a thought of desertion—and rebuked by his resolute clemency the fury that threatened to inflict on England a far worse dishonour than the loss of her Oriental possessions. . . . In a little while Earl Canning would have received the blue ribbon from his Sovereign, and the freedom of the city from the greatest of municipalities. Now there is none to receive or to inherit those destined honours. The second and the last possessor of an illustrious name can accept only a grave—but, if that be at his father's side, the roof of Westminster Abbey will not cover a nobler sire and son.—*Star*.

No doubt a series of fortuitous circumstances favoured our arms in meeting and suppressing the Indian rebellion. The arrest of the China expedition, the diversion of the regiments returning from the Persian War, the promptitude of Lord Elphinstone, the dauntless heroism of soldiers and civilians, were all elements of our success; but conspicuous over all was the unswerving resolve of the Governor-General. He, from first to last, never faltered, and even when he awoke to the danger never doubted the ultimate issue of the struggle. In the gloomiest hour of our trials he was full of confidence and encouragement. He met the crisis with the spirit which the crisis demanded. There were plenty of critics to censure his administration. Europeans complained of his leniency to the natives, and of measures which struck at the loyal Englishman and the disaffected Hindoo and Mohammedan. He was charged by some with an undue clemency, by others with an inordinate severity; but he bravely held on his own course, and by degrees the results of his policy silenced his censors and justified his line of conduct. It is not one of the least tributes to his fame that, pressed as he was by Europeans thirsting for revenge and frantic under dishonour, and sustained as he would have been by a powerful nation almost frenzied by the sepy atrocities, he yet earned from his detractors the title of "Clemency Canning."—*Standard*.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—Two years ago an expedition was sent out from this country to explore the River Niger for commercial purposes. The arrival of the steamer Sunbeam at Queenstown on Friday week brings intelligence that the expedition, of which the Sunbeam formed a part, proceeded up the river 600 miles, and found the country towards the interior becoming more and more fertile, while the natives were observed to be much more civilised than those near the coast. This latter strange circumstance is attributed to the intercourse between the inland natives and the Arabs. The reports of the trade in palm oil, by the Sunbeam, are unfavourable.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

MEYERBEER is certainly deemed the great composer of the day. In England this is emphatically the case, in proof of which we need only point to the playbills of our two Italian operas during the last few weeks. At Her Majesty's Theatre the "attraction" (an expression which, translated out of theatrical phraseology, means the thing attracting) at the present moment is "Robert le Diable;" and, in spite of Signor Armandi and a few other drawbacks, people really go to see it—for the sake of the music and of Mdlle. Titiens' singing. For the next few nights of a certainty, and in all probability until the end of the summer, "Robert" will also be the great "attraction" at the Royal Italian Opera. At both the rival operatic houses the "Huguenots" is one of the most successful works performed; and at Covent Garden "Le Prophète" may also be classed, as to its popularity, with the "Huguenots." During the present season, which is not yet half over, Mr. Gye has already given representations of four of Meyerbeer's operas—"Robert," the "Huguenots," "Le Prophète," and "Dinorah." No one counts more than six operas on the list of M. Meyerbeer's entire works, living and dead; and we fancy a good many persons, in reckoning the living ones alone, would be inclined to leave out the fifth in point of excellence, which is undoubtedly "L'Etoile du Nord." As for "Il Crociato," which, as every one knows, is written more or less in the style of Rossini, we have no doubt that Meyerbeer himself would object to any attempt being made to revive it. Nevertheless, when it was first produced in London some forty years ago with Velluti, Cravelli, Mdlle. Garcia (the future Malibran), and Mdlle. Caradori in the principal parts, it was highly successful, and was performed for several weeks without intermission. "Robert le Diable," on the other hand, when it was brought out for the first time in London, in 1832, was not much liked either by the public or by the critics. Indeed, the critics seem to have delighted in decrying the work long after the public had, of itself, learned to admire it. "Never," says one contemporary writer who is known to have been a musician of some acquirements and who heard "Robert le Diable" when it was being performed as a great novelty at the King's Theatre, "did I see a more disagreeable or disgusting performance. The sight of the resurrection of a whole convent of nuns, who rise from their graves and begin dancing like so many bacchantes, is revolting, and a sacred service in a church, accompanied by an organ on the stage, not very decorous. Neither does the music of Meyerbeer compensate for a fable which is a tissue of nonsense and improbability. Of course I was not tempted to hear it again in its original form, and it did credit to the taste of the English public that it was not endured at the Opera House, and was acted only a very few nights."

It is rather curious that the slightly-profaned exhibition of a cemeteryful of resuscitated nuns dancing about in their graveclothes should have shocked Protestant audiences, while to audiences of Roman Catholics it seemed capital fun. We are accustomed to the sight now, and do not particularly mind it. No one takes the trouble to think whether there is impropriety or not in the "scene of the nuns." It affords a good pretext for introducing the inevitable corps de ballet (inevitable, that is to say, in all operas written specially for the French "Académie"), and the ballet music is brilliant, fantastic, and original. That, for a musical audience, is quite enough.

It is also, and above all, remarkable what a complete change has come over the taste of the public in respect to the comparative merits of "Robert le Diable" and "Il Crociato." People would of course go, if only from curiosity, to hear "Il Crociato" were the opportunity offered them; but we doubt whether any manager in Europe would think it worth while to produce it, even though neither Verdi nor Meyerbeer himself should write anything new for the next dozen years. "Robert," on the other hand, has become one of the favourite operas of the English public, and seems now to have taken a fresh lease of popularity among us. The only thing which prevents this admirable work from being quite as successful in England as the "Huguenots" is its inordinate length, and managers should have it shortened if they wish the public to go away at the end of the performance satisfied and not satiated. It must be remembered that the "Huguenots," as the work is performed in England, with the first and second acts knocked into one and with the last act omitted, occupies only about two-fifths of the time taken up by it in Paris. Five hours' music at a sitting is too much for the English, as it also is for the Italians and the Germans. How it happens that it suits the French is a mystery into which we need not at present inquire.

We have said that the most attractive feature in the performance of "Robert le Diable" at Her Majesty's Theatre is the singing of Mdlle. Titiens, who undertakes the part of Alice. Mdlle. Carlotta Marchisio (the Isabella of the cast) is not heard to so much advantage in the music of Meyerbeer as in that of Rossini. Signor Vialletti, though an Italian, represents the highly Germanic character of Bertram very effectively. Not much good can be said of either of the tenors. Signor Bettini, however (Raimbaud), is less objectionable than Signor Armandi (Robert), for the simple reason that he has less to do in the opera.

At the Royal Italian Opera the distribution of characters in "Robert le Diable" is as follows:—Alice, Mdlle. Penco; Isabella, Mdlle. Mielan-Carvalho; Robert, Signor Tamberlik; Raimbaud, Signor Neri-Beraldi; Bertram, Herr Formes.

Mr. Charles Halle's fourth recital of Beethoven's sonatas took place on the 13th, when this excellent pianist performed the "Moonlight" sonata, the so-called "Pastoral" sonata, and the sonata No. 31, which, in default of a more poetical title, might be called the "misprinted sonata," inasmuch as when it was originally produced at Zurich it was full, from beginning to end, of engraver's errors. The "Sonata Pastorale" received that title from a music-seller at Hamburg, who cannot be accused of having given it an inappropriate designation, though it was not of Beethoven's own invention. To finish with the names of Friday's trio of sonatas, that of the "Moonlight Sonata" (as we learn from Mr. Halle's interesting programme) was imagined by Herr Rellstab, who, curiously enough, compares the work to "a barque visiting by moonlight the wild coasts of the Lake of the Four Cantons."

RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned from his extended tour in the East on Saturday. The violent gale in the Channel prevented his crossing on Friday, as he intended; but on Saturday morning he left Boulogne, and on arriving at Dover he proceeded straight to Windsor, where he arrived in the course of the afternoon. The Rev. Canon Stanley and Dr. Minter proceeded with his Royal Highness to the Castle. The Prince on his way through France visited the Emperor and Empress at Fontainebleau.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—A deputation from the operatives of various manufacturing towns in Lancashire waited upon Sir Charles Wood on Wednesday to present memorials praying for the abolition of duties imposed on British manufactured goods imported into India. Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., introduced the deputation, which was accompanied by several Lancashire members. Sir Charles Wood, in reply to the representations of several members of the deputation, entered into a lengthy statement of the finances of India. Amongst other things he said there had been a mistake in Mr. Laing's recent financial statement, and that, instead of there being a surplus, there would be a deficit of nearly £400,000. As to the reduction asked for, he answered that he could not afford to part with the duty.

AGITATION IN GERMANY.—The meeting of the representatives of various popular societies, which took place on the 3rd inst. at Frankfurt, would appear to be the signal for a vast democratic agitation. A national committee of direction, composed of thirty-nine members, is engaged in the preparation of a programme of which hundreds of thousands of copies will be circulated. The Governments of the Confederation are bestowing serious attention to this state of things. It is announced that they have opened among them negotiations with a view of arriving at an understanding as to the repression of the agitation.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The fruit and grain crops in the Western States of America promise to be most abundant. In Illinois the sugar cane is to be cultivated, and in the southern and central parts of the State the cotton plant will be introduced. The Illinois Central Railway Company are rendering every assistance to these agricultural experiments. No complaint is made of the scarcity of labour. An Illinois paper says that that State could now raise an army of 50,000 men, and find beef and bread-stuffs enough to feed half the Union. One county in Missouri has this year raised 4,000,000lb. of tobacco.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

FOR the past week or two there has been at least one indefatigable attendant at the Great Exhibition who, arriving at the entrance even before it was open to the public, commenced his inspection amidst the dust and preliminary bustle caused by preparing the various courts for each day's visitors. The Viceroy of Egypt, however, has been politely supposed to be unrecognised, and the assiduous gentleman passed hither and thither in a mufti which was only admitted as a matter of etiquette, since he was known as well as any other celebrity. He has now paid his visit in state, however, and henceforth remains revealed in his princely character—a character very well inaugurated at the exhibition by the purchase of the monster English locomotive and the magnificent French sideboard.

The Viceroy, indeed, seems to lead the van of intelligence and progress amongst his countrymen, and is indefatigable in his endeavours to raise Egypt in the social and national scale. The interest he has displayed in the Suez Canal scheme has been manifested by his long visit to the works, where he had a tent prepared that he might closely follow all the operations; and his appreciation of new inventions, whether in arms or machinery, leads him to pursue inquiries which entail more labour than his countrymen generally accord to anything, however important.

It is said that throughout his European tour he has displayed the princely magnificence which marks Egyptian hospitality, and that the banquet given in the Eastern fashion to the Emperor and Empress of the French and the Court of France was almost fabulously sumptuous—with gold and silver plate, jewelled glasses and drinking-cups, and exquisitely-prepared dishes, all of them from Egyptian recipes.

It is certain, however, that these banquets are but a part of the necessary state of the distinguished traveller, while his visit is intended to advance the interests of his country by the ready and intelligent adoption of European inventions and improvements.

The present Pacha of Egypt has as great claims upon our respect as an Oriental Potentate can well have. He is not only a man of ability and enlightenment, a friend of education, and a reformer, thoroughly imbued with the principles of Western civilisation, but he has befriended England and Englishmen whenever he could find an occasion. He has received the Prince of Wales himself and his brother, Prince Alfred, with magnificent hospitality; he has lavished every kindness and honour upon each successive Governor-General in his passage through Egypt; he has welcomed every Englishman who had the least claim to distinction; and he has facilitated at a most critical time the passage of our troops—not to speak of passengers, goods, and specie—across his dominions. These are very substantial services; and, if they had been rendered by some barbarous monarch of Asia or Africa, would certainly have called for and obtained a recognition from the British public. Why

should they be requited with less cordiality because they are the acts of an intelligent admirer of our character and institutions? Said Pacha has been in England before, though not since he succeeded to the Viceroyalty; and we may fairly attribute the vigorous political and social measures which he has since originated in part to the impressions which he then carried away. All that we now hear of his habits and interests bears out this idea, and gives him an additional title to our esteem.



SAID PACHA, VICELOY OF EGYPT.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)

THE FIRST LIGHTHOUSE ON THE COAST OF MOROCCO.

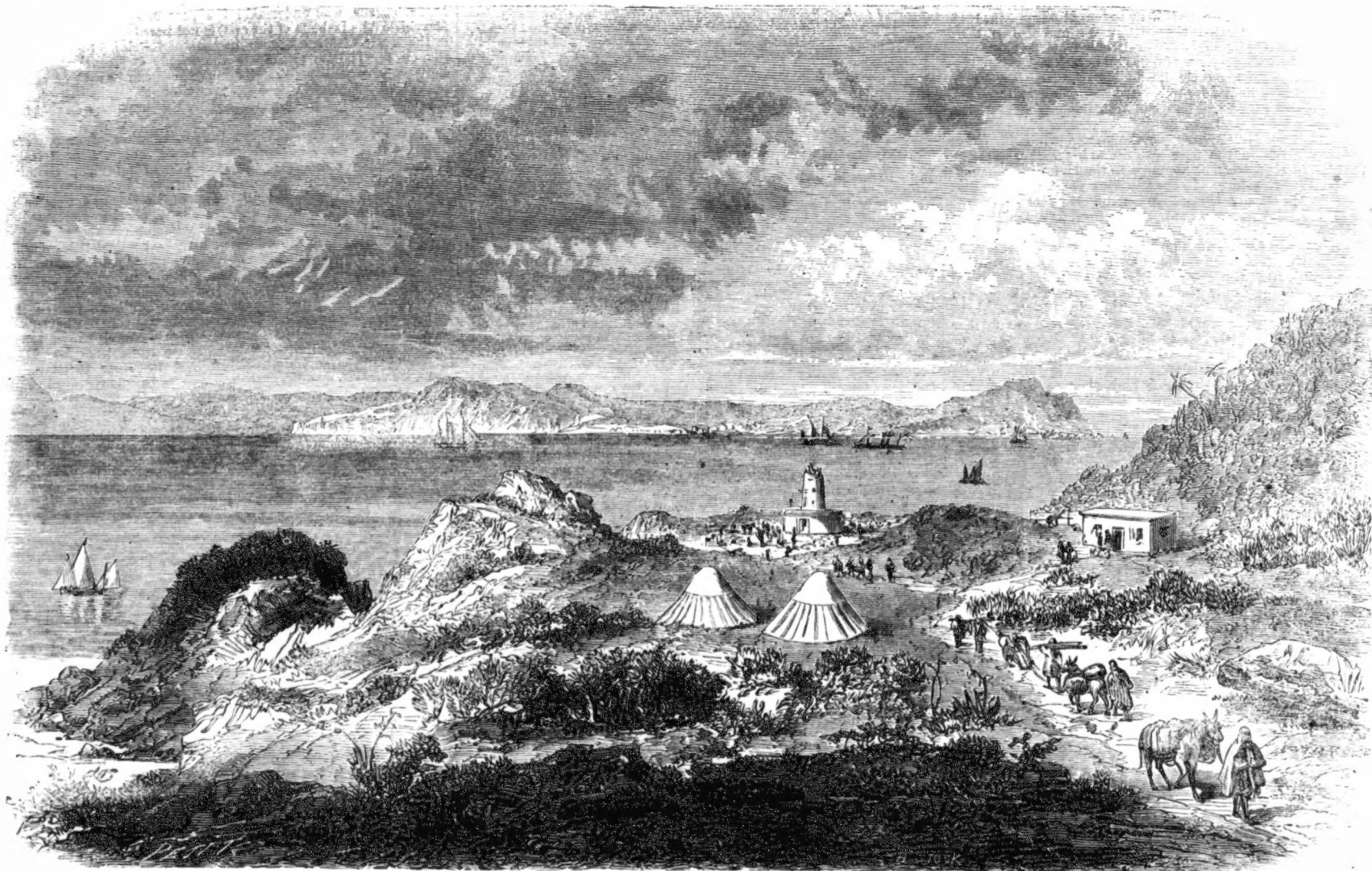
THE French Government has, after much difficulty, succeeded in erecting a lighthouse on the coast of Algiers, with the full consent of Sidi Mohammed, who has thus indorsed the conversion of that once barbarous shore to a territory exhibiting humane institutions. The "Morocco coast" has scarcely yet ceased to be a name for all sorts of horrors; and, indeed, standing on the rocky eminence near Cape Spartel, west of Tangiers, the wild and rolling sea breaking in upon that terrible line of rocks, shows the spectator that the erection of some efficient beacon is an act of world-wide necessity. The urgent need for European materials of which to build this tall monitor upon the bed of rocks beneath, and the want, too, of European workmen, made the difficulty of the task at first almost insurmountable; but the energy of the French engineer, M. Jacquet, has been sufficient to overcome all obstacles, and the lighthouse stands a tower suggestive not only of national enterprise, but of humanity and progress.

RAGPICKERS' READING-ROOM.

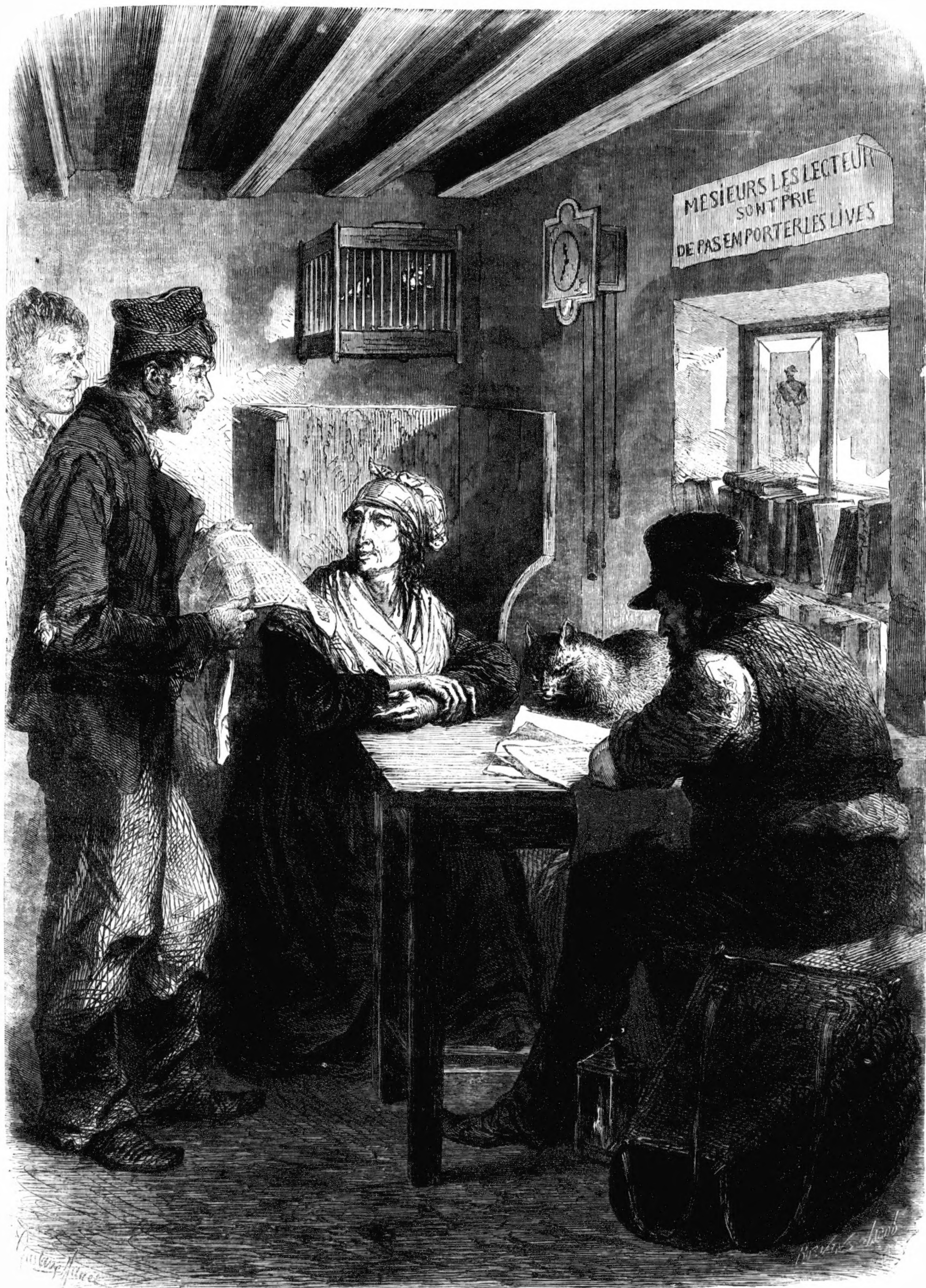
PARIS, like all great cities, has within it types of almost every variety of human life. Notwithstanding the Imperial edicts, which have gone far to abolish those out-of-the-way nooks and corners, those hidden districts where the strangest and most picturesque part of the street life of the poorer classes was principally displayed, there still remain portions either of Paris and its environs which may serve to remind us of the days when Quasimodo sat savagely stolid as he was borne aloft before the yelling multitude, who greeted him "Pope of Fools."

We have already from time to time presented our readers with some of the characters familiar to the student of Parisian life, and this week we are able to introduce into our pages Mme. Lecœur, a lady who, notwithstanding the position she now occupies and the poverty in which she seems to be steeped, has once been young, of course, and beautiful, not only by implication but by reliable testimony. Those who would visit Mme. Lecœur cannot do better than call a "voiture" and tell the coachman to drive to the Barrière des Deux-Moulins, the district of the rag-pickers, when, after about an hour's slow but regular and legalised trotting, he will probably stop in a long lane, the low, mean-looking houses in which are coloured a pale yellow. This is the ragpickers' town,

which is, in fact, composed but of one street, and to greet the arrival of the stranger the faces of the inhabitants are quickly visible at almost every window—faces wan, and pale, and poverty-stricken; while a host of unkempt children stare with all their might at the arrival of a vehicle, their daily experience embracing no other means of locomotion, besides crawling or walking, than the trucks in which their parents drag the rags that have been collected with so much patience. Here, in the midst of the



THE FIRST LIGHTHOUSE ERECTED ON THE MOROCCO COAST.



PARIS RAGPICKERS' READING-ROOM.

new houses, however, is a little window, which displays, in place of the customary bars of the casement, a few images, an old book-stall, and a few out-of-date journals. This, the residence of Madame Lecœur, is in effect the reading-room and library of that town of "chiffonniers." Strange that, as their acquaintance with clothing should be that more intimately embracing rags, so that books should come to them only when somewhat dilapidated, news printed on

the paper which is the product of their merchandise should be the very rags of rags before they reach the Barrière des Deux Moulins!

As Madame rises from her rudely-constructed seat and clumsy table to greet the stranger, three large cats, part of the establishment, rise also and begin purring and rubbing their heads against his shins. It is scarcely necessary to stay long, however; for there is little to be seen. A few old newspapers, dilapidated, torn, and

much worn with reading, lie upon the table. The newest of these are lent out at the very low sum of one centime for two hours. The library contains a varied assortment of old and tattered volumes—the classics represented by Ducray, Daminil, Grécourt, and Pigault-Lebrun; the romantic by "Valmont; or, The Stolen Child;" "Caelina; or, The Child of Mystery;" "The Indian Hut," and others, amongst which may be discovered the first edition of the

"Nouvelle Héloïse," for which the ragpickers seem to have but little regard. One of the works of M. Paul de Kock continues to circulate without complaint, notwithstanding the abstraction of some thirty leaves from the centre of the story. Truly, much may be supplied by the imagination; but it is a wonderful reality that here a colony of almost beggars should support an institution which bears ever so sordid a resemblance to a library, and serves to keep a poor old woman from absolute starvation.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 190. A CURIOUS PROBLEM.

How is it that some after white neckties appear in the House we always have a storm? They are our stormy petrels, infallible auguries of a gale, and the fierceness of the tempest is always in proportion to the number of these unerring signals. Can any one tell us what is the occult connection between white neckties and the irritability, loquacity, uneasiness, and petulance which are always heralded by these simple articles of dress? White is in every nation the symbol of peace, but here it is invariably the sign of coming war. Who can account for this? Some have said that the white tie has really nothing to do with it. That *that* is only a sign that the members have been dining and wining, and that the wine is the real cause of the excitement. And at first sight this reasoning appears plausible enough; but there is, however, this fatal objection to it—if the excitement were confined to well-known fast livers, men who we are aware do drink freely and make no secret of it, the argument would be complete and almost irresistible; but it is not so, for men of sober character, of great reputation for morality, and even piety—gentlemen who take an active part in the religious movements of the day, and of whom it is chronicled every day in our newspapers that they are heading deputations of missionaries, religious societies, Sabbatarians, and the like to the powers that be, are just as excited when they sit in the whitest tie as the rest. What then! do these pious men excite themselves with drink? That be far from us to suspect. We would rather imagine anything than such a scandal as this. No; surely it must be something in the tie itself—perhaps it lies in "the getting up" of these simple articles of dress. Green paper-hangings, it is said, are very deleterious to all who come near them. And we all remember the story of Hercules and the Nessus shirt—how Dejanira, his wife, dipped her husband's shirt in poisoned blood, which irritated the hero to madness, and ultimately destroyed his life. And who knows but that in these days of adulteration there may not be some subtle poison in the starch or the soap, or some bleaching liquid which the laundress uses, which, being extracted by the heat of the body, penetrates through the pores of the skin into the blood-vessels immediately connected with the brain? And, now we think of it, the faces of these white-necked gentlemen are generally red and radiant, and their eyes are glittery—all corroborative symptoms we should say of the view which we have suggested. However, the fact is as we have stated, and we recommend our learned physiologists to look to it as a case worthy of close investigation. The vinous theory we can by no means admit. At all events, we must provisionally reject it until victorious Analysis shall have turned on her bull's-eye, and thrown light upon this curious and at present insoluble problem. By-the-by, another fact just occurs to our mind which singularly confirms the opinion which we have hinted at. On Thursday night week, about twelve o'clock, a gentleman in white necktie suddenly jumped up, and, in excited tones, the House being then in Committee of Supply, objected to a vote. The noble Premier bantered the objector on his excitement, and said, "the honourable gentleman has just rushed into the House, almost ignorant of what we have been doing, and suddenly objects to this vote." "No," replied the honourable member, "I have been here all the evening." Here, then, is a convincing proof that it was not wine that caused his excitement. Some people are wicked enough to assert that the honourable member had not been there, but had dined out, and had really just rushed into the House. But against this we have the honourable member's own indisputable assertion—"I have been here all the evening." No, it must be in the tie, and not in the wine.

PATRIOTIC AND WISE.

Sir John Walsh, the Conservative member for Radnorshire, once said in the House of Commons that "Lord Palmerston has the head of a statesman and the heart of an Englishman,"—patriotic and wise, in shorter phrase. And, no doubt, this is the character which the noble Lord is believed by the House of Commons and the country at large generally to possess. And it is also the character which he is above all things ambitious to retain. And no wonder, for this is his stronghold against all comers. Intrenched in this, he is unassailable. Disraeli pours out his invectives in vain. Clad in this armour of proof, all the sharp shot of the Conservative leader falls innocuous to the ground, and all his finessing and manœuvring ignominiously fail. So long as this is the public opinion, right or wrong, as it may be, the noble Lord will always be victorious. Well, on Thursday night week the noble Lord came out twice prominently in this character, once in the debate upon the case of Mr. Watson Taylor, and again when the proclamation of General Butler at New Orleans was brought before the House.

THE GREAT TAYLOR CASE.

The case of Mr. George Græme Watson Taylor (a member of Parliament for Devizes from 1857 to 1859) is this:—In 1852 he bought of the Duke of Tuscany the little rocky island of Monte Christo (distant about eight miles from Elba, in the Mediterranean Sea), and there he fixed his residence, built a house, and nestled down comfortably in his island home. When the revolution broke out Mr. Taylor came to grief. He and his wife were loyal to the Duke, and were so outspoken in their loyalty that they had to be hauled up and tried for high treason, and they were found guilty. No penalties were, however, exacted. Indeed, as there seemed to be no doubt that the treasonable words were spoken before Mr. Taylor could have known of the change of Government, not only were all penalties remitted, but all Mr. Taylor's expenses were paid. This was sorrow the first. The second was much more sorrowful, and involved Mr. Taylor in great and serious loss. This part of the Watson Taylor case runs thus:—There was, and probably is now, a steamer called the *Orwell* (possibly our old friend which used to take us to Walton-on-the-Naze, on its way to Ipswich). This vessel was bought by some Italians, afterwards was seized by a piratical crew consisting of seventeen Englishmen, seventeen Italians, and fifty-one persons gathered from all nations. This piratical crew in the *Orwell* started on their way to join Garibaldi at Naples; but they stopped at Monte Christo, and, like desperate fellows as they were, laid waste Mr. Taylor's property, destroyed his villa, and stole his goods, thinking, no doubt, that, as Monte Christo had been part of the dominions of the Duke of Tuscany, who was an enemy of King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, it was a right and justifiable thing to do, upon the principle that in love and war everything is fair. This, then, is the great Taylor case, which was brought before the House on Friday night with the object of forcing the Government of England to demand redress and reparation of Victor Emmanuel—redress and reparation, or war with the King of Italy.

MR. BENTINCK.

The gentleman who introduced this subject, or, as was said at the time, who held the brief for Mr. Taylor, is named George Augustus Frederick Cavendish Bentinck. He is not the Bentinck of the House—not "Big Ben," the notable member for West Norfolk—but a cousin of his. It is necessary to note this, because both these gentlemen are named George, and there is not unfrequently some confusion in consequence. George Cavendish Bentinck is a very different man from his kinsman; for, whilst he of Norfolk is solid, slow, and ponderous, Cavendish is small in stature and swift in his movements, rushing about like a swallow catching flies—in short, in thought, and action, and speech, is so vivacious and nimble that he may be said to be electric. By profession Mr. Cavendish Bentinck is a barrister, and well did he that night sustain the reputation for toughness of lungs, strength of wind, prolixity of speech, and ingenuity in twisting facts, and manufacturing argument,

which all lawyers have. We did not watch the clock, but we imagine he must have spoken for about an hour and a half, which is a very long time, considering the energy with which he speaks, how every limb, and muscle, and fibre, and tissue of him is on the move whilst he is speaking, and how rapid and continuous is the flow of his words. He is exceedingly eloquent, is Mr. George Cavendish Bentinck, if loquacious volubility be eloquence. But we cannot call him a pleasant or an effective speaker: he is so restless, so fidgety, so spasmodic, and his words come out so moblike, that it pains us both to hear him speak and even to look at him whilst he is speaking. We know not whether Mr. Bentinck belongs to a volunteer corps, probably he does, to the Devil's Own, but, if so, he must have required steady drilling before he could keep that superabundant energy, those electrical inward forces of his, within due bounds. And this is what he wants as a speaker. His language wants drilling, and so does his action; and, with good drilling, he might make a passable speaker, but without that we cannot promise him eminent success in the House. Demosthenes, it is said, practised speaking with pebbles in his mouth to cure him of an impediment. Perhaps it would be well for Mr. Bentinck to try the same remedy to correct a too voluble utterance. And that remedy, too, for uncouth action which the Greek orator adopted might be useful, we allude to that of hanging up a sword so as to strike the speaker when he made an extravagant gesture. Of Mr. Bentinck's arguments we will say nothing, as Lord Palmerston disposed of all that long-winded harangue in about a quarter of an hour.

A BATCH OF SPEAKERS.

Mr. Bovill seconded Mr. Bentinck. He, too, as we all know, is a lawyer; but how different he is to his predecessor! Slow, rigidly argumentative, and deliberately careful, is Mr. Bovill; but he, too, is awfully prolix—as, indeed, most lawyers are, as if they were paid by the time occupied instead of the work done. After Mr. Bovill we had an harangue from Mr. Layard, not the most judicious. Witnesses, Mr. Layard, are required to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but it is not so with Government officials. Let them by all means speak the truth, and nothing but the truth, but not the whole truth. Why, they might set the world on fire if they were to do that. It was quite true, as we believe, that there was a good deal of party animus against Victor Emmanuel displayed by the gentlemen opposite; but was it wise of you, a Government official, to say so? There was fat enough in the fire without this additional ladleful of yours. After Mr. Layard's speech, Mr. Baillie Cochrane took up the wondrous tale for Mr. Taylor. And then we had the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who spoke after his kind, and he was followed by Mr. Kinglake (Eöthen, we mean), who, strangely enough, advocated the Taylor cause. Mr. Kinglake spoke more effectually than usual, we thought, and we attribute this improvement mainly to his change of position. He used to speak from the top bench, whence his voice sounded hollow and indistinct, and where his person was dwarfed by the distance and thrown into the shadow of the gallery above. On this occasion he came down two rows, where he could be heard distinctly and seen clearly. Mr. Kinglake was followed by a quartet of speakers, all Taylorians, the last of whom was small Sir Minto Farquhar—small in stature but very large in voice. Sir Minto is the loudest speaker in the House, he roars like a bull of Bashan and shakes the spheres, but he moves nothing else.

PALMERSTON QUENCHES THE FIRE.

The House now was in great excitement. Fanned by all these speeches, the patriotism of honourable members was all in a blaze, and it only required another blast from Disraeli, which he was evidently preparing, to rouse the House to such a fury that, if the question had been put, War with Italy or reparation to Taylor, we verily believe that war would have been carried. But at this critical moment up rose Lord Palmerston, that wise old bird "with the heart of an Englishman and the head of a statesman." And mark how he proceeds to justify the character, real or assumed. How cleverly he brushes away all the extraneous matter and the bad logic which had been imparted into the debate—how accurately he states the case in all its naked verity—how careful he is not to increase the excitement by any incautious word, but rather to damp it down by judicious and well-timed concessions, and yet all the while proving by incontrovertible logic, and by appeals to law, that against the Italian King really Mr. Taylor had no possible legal claim—at all events, nothing that her Majesty's Government can enforce. Here we had the head of the statesman at work, and great was the effect. But before he closed "the heart of the Englishman" came into play (or both united, we should say rather). Can nothing, then, be done? Mr. Taylor has suffered great wrong (immense cheers), and is there no reparation? Well, he (the noble Lord) hoped that, now some time had elapsed, the King of Italy, when he should come to know the sympathy which had been expressed on both sides of the House (great cheers), would look at the case from a different point of view and reconsider it (continued applause). And, if her Majesty's Government could by friendly representation influence the decision of the Italian Sovereign, it will be cheerfully made, &c., followed by loud cheering again; and the conflagration was quenched. Disraeli, when the noble Lord sat down, rose, and puffed hard to kindle it again; but it was all in vain, every spark of the fire was extinct, and even the smoke of it had passed away.

And now came the Butler proclamation under discussion, initiated by Sir John Walsh and continued by Mr. Gregory. And what was the real object of this discussion? Partly, no doubt, it was to denounce this infamous proclamation, but mainly to bring out Lord Palmerston to express an opinion upon the propriety of interference, either by recognition of the Southern Confederacy or offer of mediation. Sir John Walsh seldom speaks, and, when he does, makes but little impression upon the House; but Mr. Gregory affects the orator, and can at times be somewhat impressive. In this instance, however, he overacted his part, and so raised and sunk his voice in giving utterance to his apparently overwhelming emotions that what he said was occasionally lost. But he evidently carried with him the feelings of the House and created strong sympathy for the oppressed inhabitants of New Orleans. But now mark how our "patriotic" and "wise" statesman dealt with the insidious question. He noted the feeling of the House, and thus in substance he spoke:—"It is an infamous proclamation. An Englishman must blush that it has been published by one of the Anglo-Saxon race," &c., evoking the loudest applause. Here again spoke "the heart of the Englishman." "But," continued his Lordship (sotto voce), bringing his statesmanship into play, "with regard to the course which her Majesty's Government may think proper to take, that will be—What? (here Walsh and Gregory and notable Mr. Mason, who sat under the gallery, listened with intense curiosity)—a matter for reflection." *Eccent omnes.* The plot had failed.

CLOSE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—The proceedings of the Social Science Congress wound up, as the manner is in England, with a dinner of the members and friends on Saturday last. The guests assembled at the Crystal Palace to the number of between 200 and 300, a large proportion of whom were ladies, and Lord Brougham took the chair. His Lordship, in proposing the toast of the evening, congratulated the company on the success which had attended the London meeting of the congress, and said he had only to wish that the prosperity they at present enjoyed might continue. The other speakers were Mr. Napier, ex-Chancellor of Ireland; M. Garnier Pagès, the Count de Carlel, &c.

THE HEIR OF THE BYZANTINE EMPERORS.—An individual named Nicholas Stephens Connans, alleging himself to have been "born in the purple," has presented a petition to the French Senate, setting forth that he is the legitimate heir to the throne of Constantinople, from which his ancestor, the last of the Roman Emperors, was wrongfully expelled by the Ottomans, and praying that no Russian or other Power may be allowed to exercise privileges which tend to prejudice his undoubted rights. The Senate shelved this petition by passing to the order of the day.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST SOMERSET.—Sir William Miles and Mr. Knatchbull, the present members, having intimated their intention to retire from the representation of East Somerset at the close of the present Parliament, Sir Frederick William Slade, Q.C., and Mr. Ralph Neville Grenville, the present High Sheriff of Somerset, have been solicited as the Conservative candidates. They will be opposed by Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, of Clevedon Court; and Sir Henry Ainslie Hare, of Stourhead.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

GENERAL BUTLER'S PROCLAMATION.—MEDIATION IN THE AMERICAN QUARREL.

The Earl of CARNARVON brought forward the subject of General Butler's proclamation at New Orleans, with reference to the treatment to which women would be subjected who treated the Federal troops with disrespect by word or gesture; and he inquired of the Government whether they had received any information as to the genuineness of the proclamation—one unprecedented in the history of war—and if it had been affirmed by the Federal Government? He also asked if it was true that a joint mediation of France and England in the affairs of America was contemplated?

Earl RUSSELL said that it appeared from a statement of Lord Lyons that such a proclamation had actually been issued; but he was not aware whether or not it had been sanctioned at Washington. He believed, however, that the Federal Government would at once repudiate so unjustifiable and so objectionable a proceeding. With regard to the subject of mediation, he had to say that no proposal for joint action in that direction had been made by France to this country. However it might be that at some future period such a mediation might be desirable, he did not think the present a favourable one for adopting such a course.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Replying to a question from Lord Brougham, Earl RUSSELL said that the Government had entered into a communication with that of France with a view to preventing the use of the French flag by slave vessels.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In reply to Sir H. Verney, Mr. C. FORTESCUE said arrangements had been made to improve the means of communication between this country and British Columbia.

THE CASE OF MR. WATSON TAYLOR.

The House was subsequently occupied for some hours with a discussion, begun by Mr. C. Bentinck, in reference to the case of Mr. G. G. W. Taylor, who was alleged to have been ill-treated by the Italian Government for having given utterance to sentiments unfavourable to Italian unity, and whose property in the Island of Monte Christo, which he had purchased from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and had spent considerable sums in improving, had been pillaged by a party of men—alleged to be Garibaldians—who landed from the steamer *Orwell* in the course of a voyage from Genoa to Naples during the campaign of Garibaldi in that country.

Lord PALMERSTON having promised to use the influence of the Ministry with the Italian Government in order to obtain compensation to Mr. Taylor for his losses, the motion for papers was withdrawn.

GENERAL BUTLER'S PROCLAMATION.

S. J. WALSH brought under notice the proclamation issued by General Butler at New Orleans, and inquired whether her Majesty's Ministers had remonstrated with the Government of Washington in reference to that proclamation.

Mr. GREGORY protested against the brutal ruffianism of the man to whom the Cabinet of Washington had delegated military command at New Orleans, and appealed to Lord Palmerston to unite with the French Government in denouncing an act equally repugnant to decency, civilisation, and humanity.

Viscount PALMERSTON said: Sir, appealed to by my hon. friend, I am quite prepared to say that I think no man can have read the proclamation to which notice has been drawn without feeling the deepest indignation. It is a proclamation to which I do not scruple to attach the epithet "infamous." Sir, an Englishman must blush to think that such an act has been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race. If it had sprung from some barbarian tribe that was not within the pale of civilisation one might have regretted, but no one could have been surprised at it. But that such an order should have been issued by a soldier—a man who had raised himself to the rank of General—is a subject undoubtedly not less of astonishment than of pain. Sir, I cannot bring myself to believe that the Government of the United States will not, when it has got notice of the fact, of its own accord stamp it with its censure and condemnation. We have received yesterday a despatch from Lord Lyons communicating to us, from an American newspaper, the paragraph which has been read by the hon. Baronet, and the general order of General Beauregard, animadverting upon and giving the text of the order. There can be no objection to produce that paper. With regard to the course which her Majesty's Government may, on consideration, adopt, I trust the House will see that that is a matter for reflection; but I am quite persuaded that there is not a man in England who will not share in those feelings which have been so well expressed by the hon. Baronet and by my hon. friend.

IRISH BUSINESS.

A discussion on the state of Irish business before the House was raised by Mr. Longfield; and Sir R. Peel stated that, on the whole, the Irish measures had made good progress, and would have made much more but for the disinclination of the Irish members to sit up late to discuss them, and that several of the Irish bills would be given up, but he would endeavour to go on with the Fairs and Markets, the Poor-law Amendment, and the Births and Deaths Bill.

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE LATE ARRESTS IN ITALY.

Earl RUSSELL, in answer to the Marquis of Normanby, said that it was true that persons professing to act under the authority of Garibaldi, whether truly or not, had organised expeditions with the intention of invading the dominions of Austria; but the Italian Government had taken steps to suppress such attempts.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he believed the name of Garibaldi had been often used without his knowledge or consent, and such a course, he was sure, was more fatal to the liberties of Italy than the expeditions alluded to.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN CANADA.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in answer to Lord Lyveden, said that, with regard to the Ministerial crisis in Canada, the Ministry had resigned on the Militia Bill, and a new Government had been appointed; but it was not true that the Governor-General had been advised to dissolve the Parliament. He could not but feel regret that so inopportune a moment should have been chosen by Canada to give such an expression of opinion as was implied in the rejection of the Militia Bill, and he hoped that some other bill on the subject would be passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MEDIATION IN THE AMERICAN QUARREL.

Mr. HOPWOOD gave notice, for July 1, of a motion calling on the Government to take steps to endeavour to bring about peace between the contending parties in America.

OMNIBUS FARES.

In answer to Mr. Dawson, Sir G. GREY said that it would not be possible to adopt the same system of regulating the fares of omnibuses as was the case with hackney carriages.

TRANSFER OF LAND BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Transfer of Land Bill, Sir H. CAIRNS moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, stating that he had no hostile feeling against the bill, and was anxious that some measure of the kind should pass immediately; but he thought that it was desirable that a measure of so much importance should be made as perfect as possible, which could only be done in a Select Committee.

Mr. COLLIER strongly objected to referring the bill to a Select Committee, as that course would necessarily shelve it for the present Session.

Mr. WALPOLE urged that a reference to a Select Committee would save time and ensure the passing of the bill through the House.

Mr. MALINS thought the bill was not worth passing; and no Select Committee could make it worth passing, for, being merely permissive, it would drop as a dead letter. But as an experiment he had no objection to its passing.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that the Government, being desirous to pass the bill this Session, had come to the deliberate opinion that that end would be best attained by referring it to a Committee of the whole House, and not to a Select Committee.

On a division, the motion for going into Committee was carried by 180 to 124.

The House then went into Committee on the bill.

Clauses up to 13 were agreed to, and the House resumed.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, when the postponed resolution on the British Museum was considered. Mr. GREGORY complained that the opinions of the Committee on the Museum had been disregarded, and thought that the Government and the Trustees might come to some arrangement that would be satisfactory.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that when the Government made a proposal they would place the House in the best condition to judge of the plan; but he could not hold out any expectation that they would adopt Mr. Gregory's project.

The resolution was agreed to.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD CANNING.

Lord GRANVILLE, in announcing the death of Lord Canning to the House, paid a brief but touching and eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased, who had sacrificed, but not thrown away, his own life, and that of one dearer to him, in the work of preserving and strengthening the dominion of his Sovereign and his country over a vast and prosperous empire.

Lords Chelmsford, Brougham, and Lyveden also joined in the regret expressed by Lord Granville.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE INCOME TAX AND THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. HUBBARD, in moving for certain returns, called attention, in connection with the income tax, to the action taken by the Government on the Two Millions Fortification Loan Act, of 1860, which, in his opinion, involved the Government in risk; also to the effect of the tax on the rents of encumbered landed property, which, he contended, had been misrepresented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when arguing against his (Mr. Hubbard's) plan for reforming the tax.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the motion had joined two subjects as separate and incongruous as it was possible to bring together. The right hon. gentleman defended and justified the course taken by the Government in the arrangements of the loan. As regarded the income tax, Mr. Hubbard had revived a subject which had been disposed of once already this Session, and which could hardly have been expected to have been renewed until next year. The deductions which the plan of the hon. gentleman would make in the income tax would amount to some two millions and a half, a great part of which would be laid on the landed interest and house property, while the result of the proposal would be to raise the tax from 9d. to 11d. in the pound.

The motion for returns, with some modification, was agreed to.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Sir F. SMITH moved for a commission to inquire into the policy of the military occupation of the Channel Islands and the practicability of ensuring their safety against foreign invasion.

Sir G. C. LEWIS stated that he was unable to accede to the motion, which implied that it was not politic to occupy the Channel Islands and that it was impracticable to defend them against invasion.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SALE OF SPIRITS BILL.

On the order for going into Committee upon the Sale of Spirits Bill, Mr. W. FORSTER moved an instruction to the Committee, that they have power to extend the operation of the Bill and of the Act thereby amended to the sale of beer, wine, and cider, suggesting that great benefit would result from extending the principle of the Tipping Act in this direction.

Sir G. GREY suggested that Mr. Forster's objection ought to have originated in a Committee of the whole House, which opinion was indorsed by the Speaker; Mr. Forster thereupon withdrew his motion, and the House went into Committee upon the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to after discussion and some amendment.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House afterwards went into Committee upon the Clergy Relief Bill, which, after much debate and several divisions upon proposed amendments, passed unaltered as it came from the Select Committee.

Mr. ALCOCK moved the second reading of the Church Rates Voluntary Commutation Bill, the object of which was to provide for the voluntary redemption of the liability of a parish or district to the rates by a yearly sum being secured to the Charity Commissioners sufficient for the payment of the expenses properly payable out of church rates.

After some discussion, the debate was adjourned.

On the order for the second reading of the Ballot at Municipal Elections Bill.

Mr. HORWOOD moved to defer the second reading for three months. Upon a division this amendment was carried by 83 to 46; so the bill is lost.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. M. GIBSON, in Committee of the whole House, obtained leave to bring in a bill for confirming certain provisional orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, and the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, Amendment Act.

Mr. HADFIELD obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to judgments, executions, statutes, recognizances, and lites pendentes.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MEXICO.

Earl RUSSELL drew the attention of their Lordships to the position of affairs in Mexico. He said he wished to correct some misapprehension which existed with respect to a convention signed for a satisfaction of the British claims in Mexico. The treaty, it was true, had been signed; but as it was found it had reference to another treaty, by which the Mexican Government gave certain considerations to the United States for a loan to be raised in that country, her Majesty's Government, thinking such a convention would lead to a great difficulty, had determined not to ratify that convention. He had also to refer to another circumstance which had created an unfavourable impression in Paris—viz., that the British troops had been withdrawn, and that the French troops had been left alone to meet the difficulty. The fact was, a naval force had been sent, on board of which there were 700 marines, but, as there was no fear of a collision at Vera Cruz, those troops were removed, it never being intended that they should march up the country. When the rupture with the French on the one side, and the English and Spanish on the other, took place the officer in command determined to haul down his flag. There never had been any British land troops in Mexico; therefore it was a misapprehension to say they had been withdrawn, and there was no foundation for the statement that such a proceeding took place.

After some remarks from the Earl of Carnarvon and the Earl of Malmesbury the subject dropped.

Several bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CAPTAIN OSBORNE AND CHINA.

Lord R. MONTAGU asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that the services of Captain Sherrard Osborne, or of any other officer of her Majesty's Navy, were to be placed at the disposal of the Chinese Government; whether such officer would be paid by the Chinese Government; whether he will, at the same time, retain his commission and continue to receive pay as an officer in her Majesty's Navy; and whether one or more gun-boats are to be lent to the Chinese Government for any purpose they may think proper.

Mr. LAYARD said an application had been made for the services of Captain Osborne and other officers, but the subject was still under the consideration of her Majesty's Government. He was not aware that any gun-boats were to be lent to the Chinese.

TROOPS TO CANADA.

Colonel W. STUART asked the Secretary of State for War whether a free passage would be granted to the wives and families of officers who were sent out to Canada during the past winter; or any other allowance be made to enable them to join their husbands in Canada?

Sir G. LEWIS said arrangements were in progress for providing free passages for the persons alluded to.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Mr. WHITE wished to know, seeing that the Japanese Ambassadors had left the country, when the ports which were to be opened to British commerce would be opened, and, if the opening were to be postponed, why that course had been adopted?

Mr. LAYARD said her Majesty's Government had come to the determination of deferring the execution of the third article of the treaty of 1858 involving the opening of the port of Osaka for five years from January 1, 1863. The other portions of the treaty would be fully enforced.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS, &c., AMENDMENT BILL.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of several amendments proposed by Mr. Lindsay and other hon. members on the bringing up of the report upon the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill.

GROWTH OF COTTON IN INDIA.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. J. B. SMITH called the attention of the House to the obstacles which existed in India to the increased growth of cotton, and to the importance to India and to this country of their removal. The hon. member in an able speech contended that from the experiments of Mr. Shaw and other English gentlemen in the cultivation of cotton in India, there was no doubt that that portion of our empire could be made to produce as fine cotton as that of America, and in as large a quantity as this country desired. To effect that object it was only necessary to introduce English superintendence, English capital, and the use of the English plough into India. In conclusion, he moved for a copy of further correspondence relating to the improvement of the navigation of the River Godavary.

Mr. SMOLLETT thought the Government of India ought not to be called upon to stimulate the growth of cotton by direct means, but if any obstacle existed to its cultivation the Government were bound to remove it if they could. In his opinion the great obstruction to the production of cotton was the want of permanent tenure in the land. He thought the plan of opening up the Godavary River for navigation a very ill-advised scheme, and he hoped the Government would not think of carrying it out.

The discussion was continued throughout the remainder of the night.

PAUPERISM.—Another special monthly return has been issued showing the number of paupers relieved in certain unions. The number in receipt of relief in Ashton-under-Lyne at the close of April was no less than 265 per cent more than in the corresponding week of last year, but at the end of May it had increased to 385 per cent—8434 instead of 1740. In Blackburn the increase over last year was 268 per cent at the end of April, 291 at the end of May; in Preston 243 per cent at the end of April, 273 at the end of May; in Stockport 226 per cent at the close of April, 272 a month later. In Burnley the increase over last year has been about 180 per cent; in Rochdale 118; in Haslingden, Bury, and Oldham not so great. In Bolton, Chorlton, Chorley, and Wigan it has been less. In Manchester at the end of April the pauperism was 108 per cent above last year's, at the end of May 116; in Salford 74. In Liverpool the increase was 33 per cent at the close of April, 23 at the close of May. In Birmingham the increase at the close of May was 21 per cent over last year, in Stoke 9 per cent, in Leeds 7. In Nottingham, Sheffield, and Coventry the pauperism at the end of May was less than at the same period of 1861.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE SCULPTURE.

It is not a little remarkable that at a time when the feeling of the public for monumental statues and portrait busts of the good and the great is so decidedly shown, the sculpture room of the Academy should be found to contain scarcely any designs for monuments and statues intended for public places. This is the more surprising as every one must have remarked how completely we have been rivalling the ancient Romans for years past in the desire for monumental honours. It has of late not demanded any great national celebrity to gain the honour of a public statue; a man may merely have been a local favourite or benefactor, to inspire his friends with the desire to perpetuate his person and features in a form durable as brass; and there never appears to be any difficulty in obtaining the funds for the purpose, although the sum required for a statue is necessarily considerable. In the instance of the monuments to the late Prince Consort there is not a town of importance in the whole kingdom but is contemplating, or actually constructing, a monument to his memory, while we have seen a proposition gravely put forward for converting the whole Green Park into a sort of Forum. No doubt, too, when the large sum subscribed for the metropolitan monument is applied, we shall see a work of art on a larger scale than anything hitherto attempted. Something, probably, is to be attributed to the greater attention now generally bestowed upon making ornamental additions to cities and towns, and the decided taste of the public for works of art of some kind—whether always of the best is another question; but at the root of this general desire for statues of public characters there is much of the same disposition which induced the Romans, in the height of their national greatness, to surround the Forum with portrait statues and busts of their notable men. Now, one great result of this, so far as art is concerned, is that with us, as with the ancients, statues must be supplied, and sculptors must be found, whether Nature confers her gifts of genius or not. Another point of importance is that just in proportion as the ancient sculptors lost their faculty for conceiving great ideal works, and contented themselves with modelling Roman Emperors and their wives and daughters in the attitudes and with the attributes of gods and goddesses, the art of sculpture became more and more debased and feeble, more and more a trade and less of an art. The same thing had befallen the Greek sculptors, though to a smaller extent, because the greater wealth and luxurious taste of the Romans encouraged the fashion of having many portrait busts in every house, even of the children and the pet animals, and thus sculpture was absorbed in works of this kind, a great number of which exist to the present day, and, singularly enough, exhibit precisely corresponding faults to those which infect our modern sculpture. Perhaps if our sculptors were not so taken up with monuments of one sort and another, and with portrait busts, they would not show us anything very excellent in ideal sculpture of the grand style; but, whether the high faculty is vanished from modern art or not, there is no avoiding the confession that both the International Exhibition and the Academy Exhibition are inferior in every respect to the point reached ten years ago. There is no work from the Germans equal to Kiss's "Amazon," none from France like the "Premier Berceau" of Auguste Debay; from the Italians nothing great, and from English sculptors nothing to compare with Gibson's "Hunter," Macdonald's "Andromache," or Behnes' "Startled Nymph." But from the sculptors of the nation youngest in the art, which has not yet arrived at the monumental era of its life, there are works showing decidedly greater power and finer feeling than were displayed in the "Greek Slave" of 1851. The sculpture-room of the academy was never more bare of interest; one or two groups at the most can be spoken of seriously and critically, and these are not of a high order.

Of the four academicians sculptors Mr. Marshall alone exhibits a work; it represents a young ancient Briton receiving from his mother his father's torque—an ornamental symbol of chieftainship handed from father to son, and cherished as dearly as the family honour. The figures are life-size and nearly nude; in this respect, therefore, not true to the customs of the time, and suggestive rather of a Venus angry with Cupid than a Celtic mother encouraging her boy in the barbarian chivalry of his race. The group does not express the story, except that the mother is fastening the torque round the arm of her son. We notice the common failing in this as in so many groups of modern sculpture, in the artist trying to treat a natural subject in the grand ideal manner. If the realistic treatment had been adopted the sculptor would have been more at ease, more really capable, and his work would have been all that we require—true and natural. As it is, we hardly know which most to condemn—the feebleness of the conception, the inappropriateness of the treatment, or the general want of study and knowledge in the technical features of the work.

A prominent figure in the room is a model of Mr. Durham's "Europe," a seated colossal figure, one of four to represent the four quarters of the globe, and to stand at the angles of the sculptor's monument of the 1851 Exhibition in the Horticultural Gardens. As a piece of architectural sculpture, the figure is excellent; it composes well with the general form of the monument, and, as the statue is, according to custom, a lady crowned with a Roman mural crown, holding a sheathed sword covered with laurels, and leaning her hand upon a rudder, it sufficiently helps to exhibit the meaning of the monument. Being a closely-draped figure, the head and arms are the only parts to test the sculptor by; and here the conventional forms have been carefully followed, without venturing to be too close to nature. The drapery, also, is strictly legitimate. In the other impersonations of the nations we hope the sculptor will give himself a little more liberty and adopt the most distinct type, as well as the most realistic style of accessories. In picturesque sculpture, which is, in fact, the only style that seems to remain for our art, nothing can be accomplished without much more realism. Any compromise between the ideal and the real leads only to unsatisfying and commonplace productions that excite neither praise nor blame.

The full-size model of a statue of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, erected at Exeter by his friends, is the work of Mr. E. B. Stephens. Seen in a room, the portraiture seems to be accurate, and the artist has shown his cleverness in modelling the ordinary dress of a gentleman without any attempt to paste the trousers on to the boots in the ridiculous way we have seen done. The question with all these statues is, How will it look *in situ*? Frequently a figure which appears to have the right proportions in the studio becomes completely distorted when placed in the destined position. This is, we firmly believe, one great cause of the huge heads and dumpy figures, the short arms and long legs, that commonly deform our public heroic statues. There is but one way of obviating it, and that is by the sculptor taking the trouble to model his statue on the spot for which it is intended; at least, he must be a Michael Angelo if he can dispense with this.

Mr. Weekes, A.R.A., exhibits with commendable courage his design for the Guards' memorial; but we cannot see that there is much to choose between it and the work of Mr. Bell, which, whether we like it or no, has passed into the substantial form. In bas-relief adapted for metal-work, Mr. H. H. Armistead has gained a very good position; his style may be borrowed somewhat, perhaps, from M. Vechte; but this is allowable, especially when so much genuine power and originality are shown as in Mr. Armistead's work of a presentation shield for Sir James Outram, with six compartments, each containing a subject in the Indian mutiny campaign with which Sir James was concerned—Havelock resigning his command to Sir James at Lucknow, the defence of the Residency at Hyderabad, the charge of the Volunteer Cavalry under Sir James Outram at Lucknow, an alto relievo very admirably designed, and other scenes.

The busts, though we know that many of them are really very skillfully carved, and, with certain allowances for the idealising propensities of the sculptors, very like the originals, yet form such a decorous crowd of respectable personages that it becomes a task of no ordinary patience to pick out those which have merit as works of art. The bust of the late Prince Consort by Mr. Theed, who was expressly intrusted with the duty, and of course had every

opportunity, is undoubtedly one of the most perfect likenesses, but not a perfect portrait. It wants the look of thought and animation, and strikes us as being too timidly executed. The busts noticeable for fine carving and pliant play of the features are those of Gibson, the sculptor, by G. E. Ewing; Mr. Macdowell, R.A., also a sculptor of eminence, by W. F. Woodington; Lord Clyde, by G. E. Ewing; Sir R. C. Kirby, by T. Butler; Brunel, the engineer, by E. W. Wyon; Marshal Pelissier, by Baron Marochetti, A.R.A.; and the Earl of Cardigan, by the same sculptor, who sends a bust of a lady, in which the colouring of the eyes is attempted and the marble tinted in the style which there is now a fancy for introducing, and which must, we think, be brought to the point of condemnation or approval by the tinted Venus of Gibson in the International Exhibition.

THE SHEFFIELD CEMETERY DISCLOSURES.—SINGULAR INSTANCE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Isaac Howard, the sexton of Wardsend Cemetery, was on Monday again brought before the magistrates at Sheffield, when an application was made for his discharge, under the following extraordinary circumstances:—On the day after the riots a woman named Shearman visited the cemetery, and, on looking into the hole containing an accumulation of disinterred coffins and corpses, identified one of the bodies as that of her child, Edward Charles Shearman, who was buried in the cemetery in September last, at the age of two years and one month. She spoke to the child from the face, which was in a good state of preservation, from the coffin, and from some pieces of "bump" sheeting which had been put in the coffin to keep the head straight. She sent for her husband and a neighbour, both of whom confirmed her identity. The coffin and body were accordingly removed by the husband, who took them home and placed them in a workshop near his house. The body was there shown to three neighbour women who had nursed the child during life, including the one on whose knees it had expired. They all said the body was that of Mrs. Shearman's child, and the Shearmans had no little doubt on the matter that they procured a new coffin and had the body properly reinterred. At the examination of Howard on Friday week, the father, mother, and neighbours all swore in the most positive manner to the identity of the child, the father, when asked if he had had the grave reopened to see whether his child had been disturbed, replying that it was no use, as he was quite certain the body found in the hole was that of his child. On the application of the sexton's solicitor, the grave was reopened at an early hour on the previous morning by the sexton, under the protection and surveillance of the chief constable and a body of police. It was found not to have been disturbed, the coffin being in a perfect state, with the child's name on the plate. Under these circumstances the Bench remanded the sexton on the charge of disinterment the child Shearman. Mr. Gould, for the prosecution, immediately applied to have him detained under a fresh warrant, charging him with disinterment the bodies of persons unknown, and he was detained accordingly, and remanded until Friday.

THE FLEET RIVER.—"Have you a river in London like the Seine," asked a Parisian once of Swift or some other patriotic Englishman. "Yes," was the patriotic and splenetic answer; "at least we had one, but we were so named if we covered it up." Such was the irrelevant way in which the Fleet Ditch was spoken of, but the stream appears now to be asserting his right to be looked at, for the roadway over the sewer has fallen in in several places. The accident is attributed to the late heavy rains. The consequence has been considerable damage to the houses in the neighbourhood, which have been flooded by the damming up of the current. There has been another and a more extensive collapse of the Fleet sewer in the new Victoria-street, between Copple row and the Clerkenwell Sessions House. About 150 feet of the sewer has fallen in, carrying with it the wall and arches built over at the spot in connection with the Metropolitan Railway. Nearly 200 men were employed about the place at the time, but fortunately symptoms of the fall were discovered in time, and the men were called off. The stream is completely dammed up, and is overflowing the neighbourhood.

THE POPULAR HOSPITAL.—The anniversary dinner of this increasingly useful charity took place at the Brunswick Tavern at Blackwall on Wednesday evening—Peter Holt, Esq., in the chair. A large gathering, including most of the principal gentlemen connected with the mercantile marine, did honour to the occasion. After the usual loyal toasts, "The Army," "The Navy," "The Volunteers," and "The Naval Reserve" were responded to—the three first by General Sambuca and Captain Lean, and the latter by Captain Will-on, whose heroism in recapturing his vessel, the Emily St. Pierre, gained him, of course, an enthusiastic reception. The whole affair passed off with considerable spirit under the able direction of Mr. Toole, who officiated as toast-master, and a very excellent dinner was pleasantly concluded by the announcement that the subscriptions amounted to £1073.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.—It is rumoured that it is in contemplation by the Benchers of this Inn, in deference to the public, to make some change in the constitution of the Bench, by the introduction of the members of the Bar who still wear the stuff gown. If what we hear be correct, the selection is to be made by the existing Benchers, and not by the election of the Bar from its own ranks. We feel bound to say that this half measure of reform will not be satisfactory to the public. What is wanted is a tribunal in which both the public and the Bar can have confidence, and such a tribunal will not be constituted on the principle of self-election, even though its area may be somewhat enlarged beyond its present limits.—Star.

THE CORONERSHIP OF MIDDLESEX.—The Middlesex magistrates have conferred the coronership of the eastern division of the county upon Mr. Humphreys. Mr. G. W. Payne, the Coroner for the Duchy and Liberty of Lancaster, applied to have one of the other subdivisions conferred upon him; but the opinion of the law officers of the Crown having been taken, it was against his claims, and therefore the magistrates declined to comply with his request. The contest for the central district is likely to be a very severe one. The candidates—Dr. Lankester and Mr. Lewis—are holding public meetings and addressing the freeholders. There is also a contest for the western division.

THE CANONIZATION AT ROME.—Letters of the 8th from Rome give full accounts of the ceremony which took place that day at St. Peter's. The illumination of the church with 15,000 candles seems to have been a failure:—"The effect is not brilliant. So vast are the proportions of the church that it is in comparative darkness, as if stars of the fourth magnitude were glittering faintly. Seen from without, the walls had the appearance of being inlaid with bright mosaics, while the smoke of the candles and of the incense gave the interior the appearance of a vast theatre in a thick London fog. The lighting-up was a decided mistake, and the less said about it the better. Nearly 400 mitres were here assembled, a sight which the world has not seen for centuries, and perhaps will never see again. After these and a number of other officers, his Holiness is borne into the church magnificently attired, having two large fans or flags of feathers at his side, and holding a wax taper in his left hand, while with his right he blesses the multitude. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the feeling which his appearance awakened among men who had come from all parts of the world to see the representative of St. Peter, the depository of the Holy Spirit, the half man half God, as they regarded him, about whom they had read and talked, and for whom they had prayed since they were children no higher than the knee, 'Le Saint Pere! Le Saint Pere!' exclaimed the French priests; 'Il Santo Padre!' cried the Italians; and Germans, Spaniards, Greeks, Americans, and English all manifested the same zeal, each in his different tongue. The singers of the Vatican chanted with their unearthly voices 'Tu es Petrus,' and the voices, not so much softened as rendered more meagre by the distance, glided like ghosts through the building. At times another body of men chanted 'Ave maris stella,' and it was thus that the Pope was borne through 50,000 worshippers from every country under the sun to the high altar beyond the tomb of the Apostle, where he descended from his seat, and, after praying, was again carried forward to the throne at the upper end of the nave. After much doing of homage and chanting of 'Veni, Creator Spiritus,' follows the actual canonisation, a few words spoken by the Pope, and then the news is announced by cannon out in the open air, and a 'Te Deum' by the multitude in the church."

THE PACHA OF EGYPT'S YACHT.

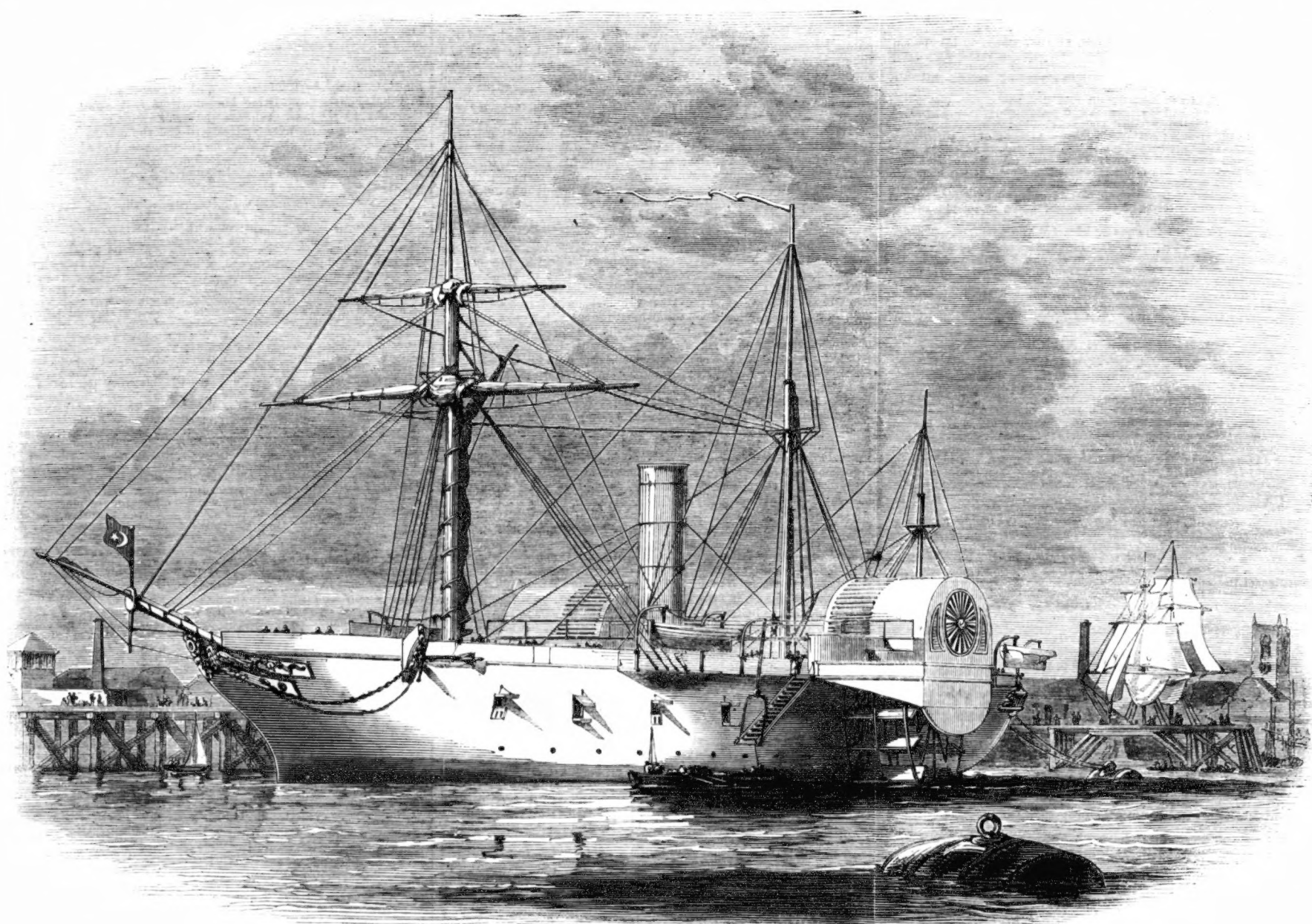
THE Faïd Gahaad—the yacht of his Highness Said Pacha—at present moored off the arsenal, Woolwich, was built at Millwall a few years back, by Mare and Co., and lengthened 75ft. during the present year by Messrs. George Forrester and Co., of Liverpool. She is now being fitted with a lower deck for stores—termed a lazzaretto deck—and also with increased cabin accommodation for the officers and berths for the crew.

Her internal fittings are of the most costly description, the main saloon being panelled with papier-maché, covered with gold scroll-work, and filled in with bouquets of flowers. The furniture consists of two massive armchairs, richly inlaid and covered with morocco, and the couches and settees are of rosewood, covered with the same material as the chairs. The sleeping-room of the Pacha is fitted in a similar manner, except that the panels are filled in with beautifully-painted landscapes in lieu of flowers.

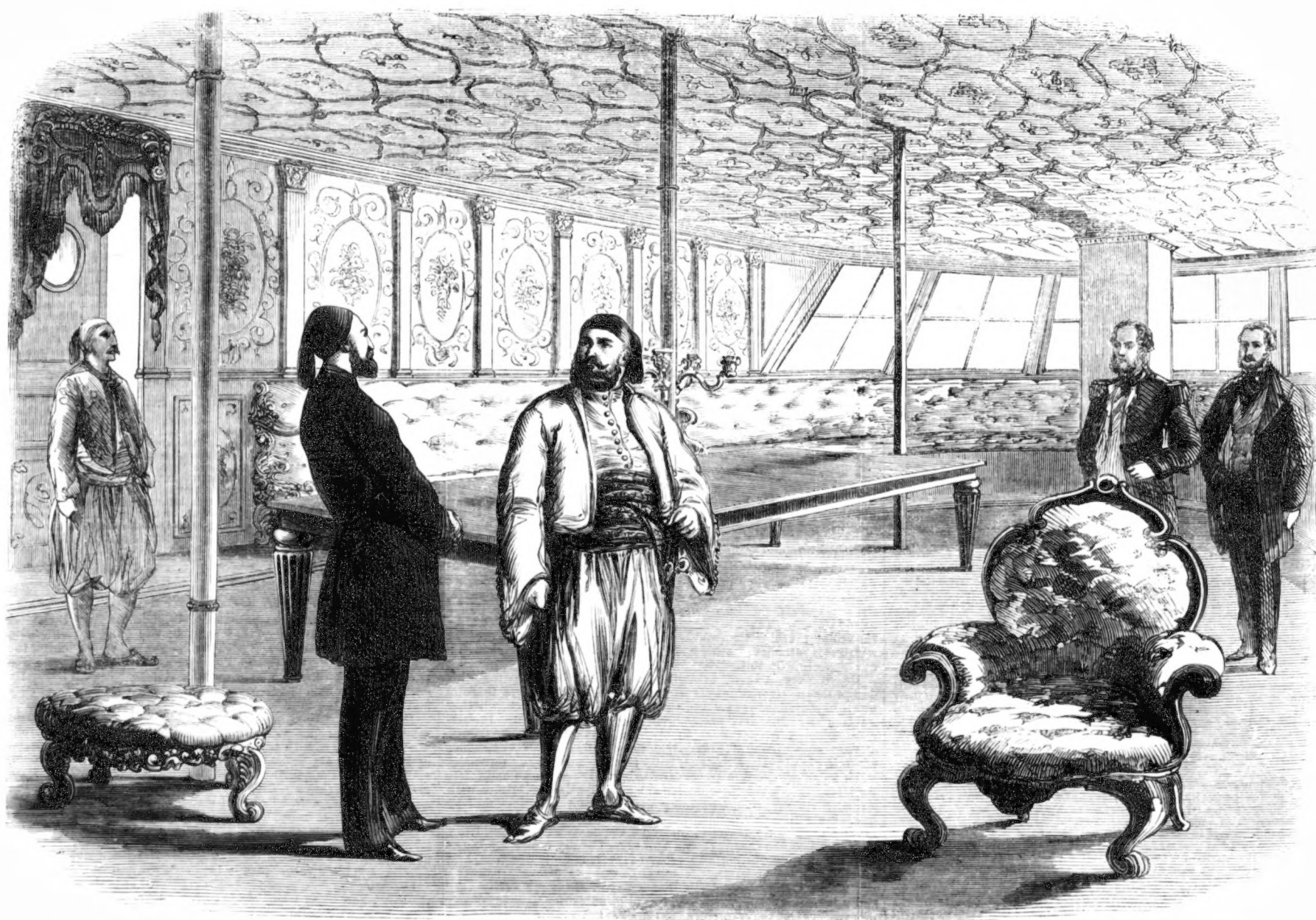
The principal dimensions of the yacht are as follow:—Length, 380ft.; breadth of beam, 40ft.; depth of hold, 29ft.; burthen, 2860 tons. The vessel is fitted with Maudslays double cylinder engines, and her average speed is 14½ knots per hour.

In distinction from most craft, she is painted entirely white above the water-line, below which she is copper colour. The stem is highly ornamented with gold scroll, and on the centre of each paddle-box is a crescent and star in gold.

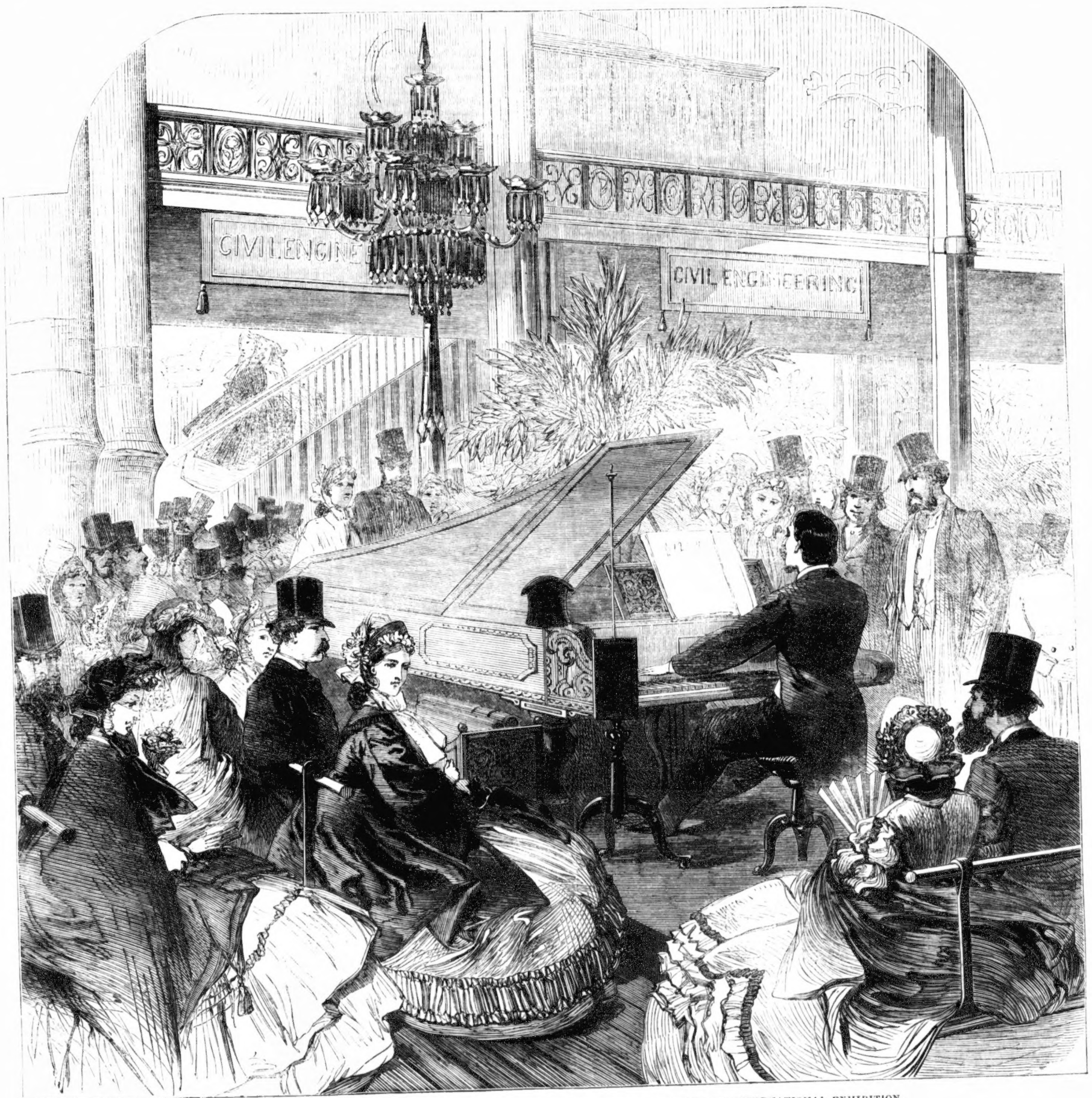
As his Highness at present lives on board of his yacht, where he has every accommodation and luxury his rank and habits require; he literally has his "home upon the deep."



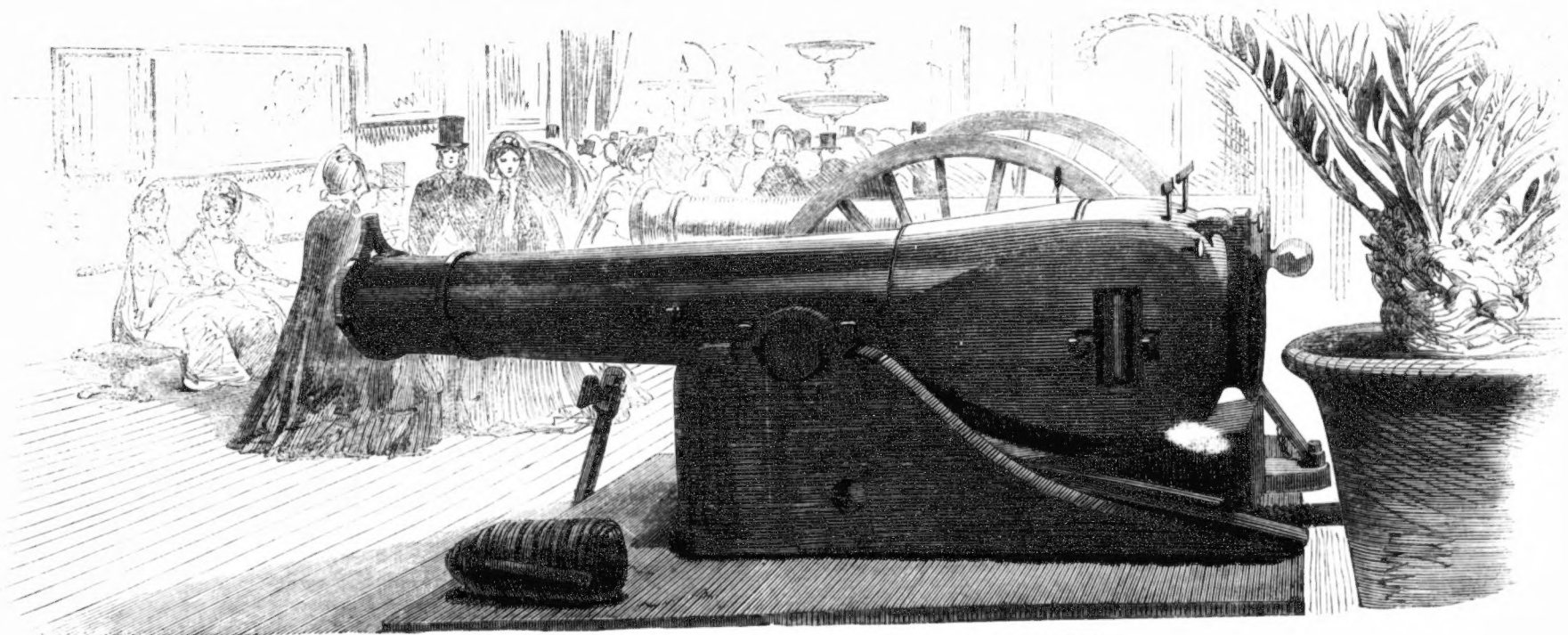
THE PACHA OF EGYPT'S YACHT AT HER MOORINGS OFF WOOLWICH.



SALON OF THE FAID GAHAAD, THE PACHA OF EGYPT'S YACHT.



MR. BLISS PERFORMING ON KIRKMAN'S PIANOFORTE UNDER THE EASTERN DOME OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



THE CAVALLI GUN, IN THE SARDINIAN COURT, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

THE Princesses Alice and Beatrice were amongst the earliest visitors on Saturday last. Their Royal Highnesses were waited on by their arrival by Sir Wentworth Dilke, and conducted by him through the Picture Gallery and the French Court. Shortly afterwards his Highness the Pacha of Egypt arrived, and commenced that active, businesslike inspection of the goods which generally ends in his Highness making large purchases. On hearing that the junior members of the Royal family were in the building, his Highness expressed himself desirous of a presentation, and was in the first instance conducted to Princes Arthur and Leopold, who had just entered, attended by Major Elphinstone. The greeting between these august personages was exceedingly cordial on both sides, the young Princes shaking hands with the Pacha in the hearty English manner, and the Pacha returning the compliment with a very creditable imitation of the vigour of our insular mode of salutation. Subsequently his Highness was presented to the young Princesses, and had a gracious reception. In addition to these Royal and viceregal visitors we observed a good many of the nobility and persons of distinction scattered over the building. Amongst others, the Earl of Derby and Earl Grey were amongst the audience on the eastern platform, who listened to M. Lazare's performance on Collard's "grand" piano, and the Bishop of London spent a good deal of time in the civil and military engineering departments.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princess Alice, paid his first visit on Monday; and their Royal Highnesses, who were conducted by Sir Charles Dilke, visited almost every part of the building. They were, of course, recognised wherever they passed, and if the crowd at times pressed rather closely round the party, it may be only fair to put it down to a very excusable interest in the Prince's return from his recent travels rather than to any mere vulgar curiosity. The Prince of Wales and the other juvenile members of the Royal family have continued to visit the exhibition nearly every day during the week.

DANGEROUS STATE OF THE MACHINERY.

We must earnestly urge upon the commissioners the necessity of providing further precautions in some shape or other in the machinery annexe. Sooner or later some dreadful calamity will happen unless means are taken to prevent people wandering at their will among all the moving wheels and belts. On Friday week a lady's dress was caught in one of the machines, and but for the energetic interference of the bystanders and the ready presence of mind of the attendant, who instantly threw the machinery out of gear, the consequences might have been a serious accident. In this department the electric light still continues to be a great attraction; but now that the crowd round that part of the passage is so great there is hardly any possibility of getting into its proper focus, and arrangements are being made to place a reflector in the gallery at the western end of the nave between the two great organs. The machinery will remain and work in its present position, and the light will be transmitted along a wire to this point, whence it will be reflected so as to be visible all down the nave to the eastern end.

THE EGYPTIAN COURT.

The Egyptian Court, to which public attention is, no doubt, very much attracted just now from the frequent visits of the Viceroy to the exhibition, has had the finishing touches given to it within the last day or two; and, though but a small space is afforded to the hereditary pacha, the selection of articles has been so careful, and they are so well arranged, that in a few cases we get a very fair idea of the resources and the peculiar industries of that ancient country. The exhibition is divided into three portions—the products of modern Egypt, of the Soudan, and the relics of ancient Egypt. The looms of Cairo contribute the largest proportion of the first division, and the silks are particularly remarkable for the strength of their texture. In the patterns there is hardly any departure from the traditional stripes, but the lustre of the colours, even in the ordinary fabrics used by the fellahs for their fete dresses, is unusually splendid. Of the finer tissues there are some very beautiful specimens. The woollen and the cotton goods, too, are well represented; and what makes the exhibition more valuable and really interesting is that we see, not what the select Egyptian looms can turn out on special order, but the ordinary fabrics produced for general use and export. The Viceroy is the sole exhibitor in this department, and the aim of his commissioners seems to have been to give a reliable impression of the general manufactures of the country. In many cases the articles shown here have been bought in the bazaars, and there are hardly any which have been manufactured for this exhibition. Almost the only articles *de luxe* which appear are specimens of tent cloths, manufactured for his Highness, which are certainly very magnificent, being a mixture of silk and gold tissue. The scarves for the officers of the army of scarlet and gold, the slippers, the stems of the chibouks (which have an extraordinary amount of gold-wire lavished on them), and the saddlery, are also very creditable samples of what the Cairo workmen can do when they are called on to execute orders from rich patrons. There is a beautiful case of saddlery, of which the most important is a dromedary saddle of green velvet and silver embroidery, on which the Viceroy made his pilgrimage to Mecca. The saddle of purple and gold by the side of it is the ordinary harness of the Cairo donkey, except when he happens to have an owner of the lowest class. Decidedly, as far as fine raiment goes, Egypt, to judge from this case, is the paradise of beasts of burden. In the ladies' dresses, which occupy another portion of the same cases, are shown specimens of a new industry in Cairo—an imitation of the thick massive gold embroidery of the West, as distinguished from some single thread, which is the distinguishing characteristic of Egyptian embroidery. From Soudan are exhibited some marvellous specimens of gold filigree-work, executed by the negroes, which in beauty of finish equal anything shown in silver from Genoa and Malta, without making any allowance for the rough tools they use. There are numerous specimens of the manufactures of the southern provinces of Egypt, most of which probably would attract considerable attention in an ethnographical museum. The arms, the ordinary domestic utensils, the musical instruments, and the ornaments of these remote peoples are shown; and there is also a very complete display of the pottery of Assouan, which for lightness and beauty of form is perhaps one of the most remarkable productions of an uncivilised people. To the manufactures of the South they contribute ivory, which we see worked up in several elaborate sets of chessmen; ostrich feathers, which appear in the shape of exquisite fans; and other articles of minor importance. From the Arsenal of Cairo there is exhibited a stand of admirably-finished rifles, bayonets, and other arms, all used by the Egyptian army, and all produced by Arab workmen, under the direction of M. Minic, who has been for some years in the service of his Highness. The fertile soil of Egypt is but imperfectly represented here, though there are a few specimens of wheat, oats, cummin, and other products. There is a small sample of the cotton which is produced in large quantities along the coast, though it is hung too high up to be examined. Of the ordinary leather-work of the country there are numerous samples, the most important of which is the camel harness in ordinary use among the Bedouins.

The portion of the exhibition which will excite most interest, however, is the contributions from the Cairo Museum. The Viceroy, among his other titles to distinction, has the credit of being the first Mussulman Sovereign who has formed a museum. Instead of destroying the monuments of antiquity, he has done all in his power to preserve them, and, under the care of the accomplished director, M. Auguste Mariette, who acts as his chief commissioner here, a collection is rapidly being formed at Cairo which, though now only two or three years old, is in some respects already superior to any of the European museums. In one of the cases in this court is exhibited a collection of ancient Egyptian jewellery of extraordinary rarity, all the results of researches carried on by M. Mariette at Thebes, and, with one or two exceptions, all forming part of the funeral ornaments of Queen Aah-Hoteb, the mother of Amosis, the first King of the eighteenth

dynasty. Without going deeper into the mysteries of Egyptian chronology, we may say that her Majesty lived about 1900 B.C., or 500 years before the time of Moses, which will bring her somewhere about the time of Joseph. Visitors should bear this in mind when they remark the beautiful finish of the workmanship, and the still brilliant colours of the stones with which they are ornamented. In the front of the case is a pectoral, the blade of which is elaborately chased with figures representing the fight of a lion and a bull, and close by the hilt is the cartouche, or private seal, of King Amosis. Behind is a diadem of massive gold, in the front of which is a box, with the cartouche graven on it, supported by two exquisitely-carved sphynxes. The posterior portion is set with coloured stones, lapis lazuli, cornelian, and turquoise, and it has a peculiar tongue rising above the head, which served to divide the hair of the wearer. A *hache*—the symbol of divinity—has on the blade a curious representation of Amosis sacrificing a barbarian captive, and on the handle a complete genealogy of his Majesty. A massive gold chain, pretty nearly a yard long, suspended to a scarabæus of marvellous workmanship, and near it is a collar of equal beauty, with three large golden bees suspended from it. The most curious article is a golden boat mounted on four wheels, with twelve oarsmen in silver, and a figure in gold seated in the midst, probably an effigy of the dead Queen. This is supposed to symbolise the voyage of the soul after death, and may be regarded as another proof of the belief of the Egyptian in the immortality of the soul. The most elaborate of all the ornaments is a pectoral, or brooch, which represents King Amosis between two divinities, who are pouring over him the water of purification. Both sides of this ornament are beautifully finished—one side in gold, the other in coloured stones. There are a profusion of other ornaments—bracelets, rings, necklaces—in gold of excellent quality, all of which were found on her Majesty's person, and all of them, it is conjectured, made specially for her adornment in the coffin. The two great earrings are of a later date, and bear the cartouche of Rameses, of the twentieth dynasty. On the other side of the court is a case which contains a complete Pantheon of the Egyptian deities, among which a beautiful figure of Isis is, perhaps, the rarest and most beautiful. A small figure of an Egyptian demon, about the size of one's little finger, in blue enamel, is unique, and a great price has already been offered for it by the director of the Museum of the Louvre. The figures of the hippopotamus and the little head below are remarkable for the beautiful shade of blue—the real *bleu d'Egypte*, which modern manufacturers have in vain attempted to reproduce. It has generally been believed that the Egyptians had no knowledge of the art of enamelling; but this theory is destroyed by these specimens, as well as by a votive vase found in the tomb of Amenophis (the Greek Memnon), which is ornamented with small plaques of various coloured enamels. The most curious object in the case is a sort of model mummy case. By the side of the body sits the soul, and on the side of the coffin are inscribed prayers supposed to be addressed to the body by the soul, beseeching it to remain undisturbed until the day of resurrection, when the two will be found together again. Over this very complete illustration of ancient and modern Egypt is fitly placed a fine portrait of Mehemet Ali, the energetic founder of the modern prosperity of the country.

THE MUSICAL PERFORMANCES.

Shortly after the opening of the exhibition it was suggested that if some of the many splendid pianofortes and other musical instruments exhibited were converted into "machinery in motion," and made to discourse sweet sounds, instead of remaining still and silent, a great attraction would be added to the exhibition, a great boon conferred upon the visitors, and a decided advantage secured to the exhibitors in that class by permitting the merits of their instruments to be displayed. The suggestion was at once adopted, and the several distinguished makers of pianos, organs, &c., who have instruments in the building secured the services of distinguished performers, who from time to time delight the crowds who perambulate the various portions of the exhibition. Mr. Bliss, on Kirkman's pianos; M. Lazare, on Collards'; other eminent artists on the instruments of Erard and other makers, daily make the walls echo with the best compositions of the best masters, performed upon some of the finest instruments in existence; and, but for one drawback, this arrangement would be productive of unmitigated delight and satisfaction. But, unfortunately, there is a drawback—there is no method in this sweet madness. It is impossible, it is said, to have too much of a good thing. Now music is undoubtedly a good thing; but every day's experience proves that there is too much of it at the exhibition—that is, there is too much of it, seeing that it is not always played in harmony; and we would suggest to the Commissioners that some order should be taken with the musical instruments, which are really making some of the courts unapproachable. Nobody can pay much attention to what they have come to see when there are a couple of pianos and a harmonium trying to drown each other, with perhaps a brazen instrument with some unpronounceable name overhead, and an organ or two in the distance. It is very right that exhibitors should be allowed to display the merits of their instruments, but it would be easy to allot separate hours to each, or at least to make some arrangements by which visitors would not be obliged to be within earshot of more than two at once. At present, in some places one is sure to find two or three going together within a few yards of each other, as if the object of each was to drown his rival, and numerous complaints are made every day by the visitors who have to pursue their work of observation in the midst of this discord, which, of course, defeats its own object; for who can judge of the merits of an instrument when the tones it emits are mingled with, and marred by, those given out by others in its immediate neighbourhood?

THE CAVALLI GUN.

The implements of war shown are certainly one of the most remarkable, as they are one of the most attractive features of the exhibition. In a late Number (see ILLUSTRATED TIMES of May 17) we gave some details concerning the most striking of the ordnance exhibited. But there is one piece which, although not perhaps so likely to attract attention as the beautiful specimens of ordnance contributed from the Royal Gun Factory, and by Whitworth, Lancaster, and others, is yet deserving of notice, and which has an interest apart from its own merits. Who in this country does not take a warm interest in the rising fortunes of the Italian people? and who has not rejoiced to see a race which of old time played so distinguished a part in the world, and which in later ages has contributed so much to the most refined enjoyments of which our natures are susceptible, rising, as it were, from ruin—from centuries of degradation and bondage, again asserting their right to a place in the family of nations, and showing that they are fully capable of sustaining such a position? And if we feel interested in the resurrection of Italian nationality, we must, as a natural consequence, look with curiosity, at least, on any instrument which has played a prominent part in enabling the Italians to accomplish what they have done in establishing their independence. One such instrument is the Cavalli cannon, the style of ordnance adopted in the Italian army, and of the specimen of which exhibited we this week print an Engraving. This gun is a breech-loader, is extremely simple of construction, is said to be very efficient, and although not, perhaps, having so prepossessing an appearance (if we may be allowed such an expression in speaking of an engine of destruction) as the British Armstrongs and the canons rays of the French, has yet about it a practicable, work-a-day look that satisfies the beholder at once that the weapon is capable of doing good service where "fields are lost and won."

THE VINE CHOP IN BURGUNDY.—Accounts from Burgundy state that vineyards in that district have not been so forward since the year 1822, when the blossoming commenced only on the 20th of May, whereas this year more than two-thirds of the grapes were formed previous to the 1st of June. None of the vines remained in blossom at that period except those planted in unfavourable situations. A very abundant crop is to be remarked in addition to the unusual forwardness of the grapes. An additional fact greatly in favour of the vinegrowers is that the most delicate descriptions are more heavily laden with bunches of grapes than the common vines.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

LONDON LOCOMOTION.

THERE has been for the last week or two considerable outcry against the proprietors of the London conveyances. The omnibuses have raised their fares without notification beyond that of the alteration of a numeral, which the inside passenger cannot see until fairly entrapped and which the outside traveller cannot possibly behold at all. Cabmen lounging about the entrances of the exhibition decline small parties or passengers, and will not receive even large ones except at exorbitant fares. Even the river steam-boats have adopted higher rates of carriage, to the intense disgust of the regular travellers accustomed to sail four miles each way, morning and evening, to and from the City, for twopence.

These are the only three kinds of conveyance available to travellers in London. In the country there are the railroads upon which the economical wayfarer by a judicious timing of his journey can travel at a penny a mile twenty miles an hour. But in the metropolis the highest hope of the cab-hirer is to be transported at six miles an hour and at sixpence a mile. It is admitted that locomotion is a metropolitan necessity. Consequently, cab-fares and the behaviour of cab-drivers have been strictly regulated by the Legislature. Now, it is a singular fact that, taking the three classes of London conveyances as steam-boats, omnibuses, and cabs, we find that the cabs are subject to the most stringent legislative enactments, and are the dearest of all, while the chances of abuse and general misbehaviour towards the passenger are greatest; that the omnibuses, less under control, are cheaper, more popular, and generally efficient and satisfactory; while with respect to the steam-boats, which are only compelled to be trustworthy of human life, no complaint is ever made except as to a temporary raising of the fares, which, as the vessels are visibly crammed, even at the increased price, is clearly a matter of mere fiscal arrangement, as to which the proprietors are the best judges. It seems to us that they have as much right to advance their tariff as a tradesman of his wares, should he think it advisable so to do.

The bare point of political economy is simply, in the most direct way, adverse to legislative interference between the relations of supply and demand. But then, say some, political economy is not always the *summum bonum*. There are other aspects than those of abstract theory, from which practical matters must be regarded. Carriage of passengers in London is not a mere luxury, but a social necessity. We admit the existence of these opinions, but we utterly deny their soundness. However little we may admire the name of "political economy," it is a curious fact that whoever strives to run counter to its precepts gets the worst of it, invariably. The Legislature has, as we have said, taken up this matter of the street cabs. Sixpence per mile is the fixed price for these conveyances, in theory. In practice, nobody can possibly ride a mile in a cab for sixpence, any more than Shylock could cut off from Antonio exactly a pound of flesh. Nor can any one ride two miles for a shilling or three for eighteen pence. You must satisfy the cabman or lay a wager with him of 5s. for his day's work, 5s. for a measurement, and 2s. costs, in all 12s. (to say nothing of your own loss of time and annoyance at the Police Court), against his demand of an extra sixpence or so, if you chose to depend on your own judgment in opposition to his claim.

And this is in the city where, as our friend the anti-political economist tells us, carriage of passengers is a necessity. The existing abuses tend rather to cause it to be looked upon as a luxury. The true Londoner seldom steps into a vehicle except when driven for time, or when—we will not say incumbered, but honoured—by female company. It is somewhat strange that that of all places in the world, London, where public vehicles are so necessary, should be the worst off for them. In Dublin, among the poor Irish at whom our satirists jeer, all classes ride constantly in transit from one part of the city to another at a distance. The cars, established by private enterprise, are so cheap that riding is more economical than waste of time and shoe-leather, even to passengers of the most moderate means. The passenger is not stowed among rank straw, reeking umbrellas, and sodden coats, but rides as pleasantly as if seated in his gig. The "jarvey" drives his bony hack, at which even a London cabman would sneer and gibe, as fast with half a score or more of passengers as many of the best of our London "hansom" men would carry two. He is generally as civil as one could wish. You may know your fare if you engage the who'e car to yourself; if you share it with another the driver can afford to make a better bargain. This is what political economy teaches as the true system, and it happens, in curious confirmation of its views, that it is this very system of vehicular conveyance, invented by the Italian Bianconi, which has been the means of making the roads of Ireland from end to end the best in the United Kingdom, of multiplying enormously the commerce

of her chief city, of turning thousands of her most reckless inhabitants from "loafers" into honest hardworking men, and of saving our own country by these means the perils of incessant turbulence and insurrection.

We simply offer these facts as matters for reflection and deep consideration. It is not our province to devise for the streets of London a vehicle so excellently adapted for the purpose as the "car" to be found in the metropolis of the sister country. We content ourselves with pointing to the notorious fact that the London cab, its tariff, its driver, and all that belongs to it, is a constant reproach to our age and civilisation, and simply ask our readers to consider it in relation to the metropolitan conveyances of other cities, and to the legislative restrictions of which it is the result.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS has had another attack of illness, but the latest reports state that his Majesty is once more improving.

PRINCE ALFRED lately visited, at Cherbourg, the iron-plated frigates *Normandie* and *Couronne* and the steam-vessel *Napoleon*, which are in the roadstead. He also went over the breakwater, arsenal, and other maritime establishments in the town.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA intends, as at present arranged, to leave Berlin for London, in order to be present at the marriage of Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, on the 1st proximo.

LORD PALMERSTON has added Miss Emma Robinson's name to the Literary Civil List for a pension of £75 a year.

LORD LYONS, our Minister at Washington, may be expected in London shortly. We believe he is coming home on private business, as he has not been in England since the death of the Admiral, his father.

LORD PALMERSTON was on Monday elected Master of the Trinity House, in the room of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HERBERT WATKIN W. WYNN, M.P., is seriously indisposed at his seat in Wales.

THE FREE POPULATION OF THE STATES OF NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA is 6,787,108, and of the eleven rebel States 5,570,089.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON intend shortly to give a grand banquet at Guildhall in honour of the International Exhibition.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, on Monday, distributed the prizes to the successful candidates for honours at Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School. In doing so he made a characteristic speech.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF GREEK IN DURHAM UNIVERSITY, with a Canonry Residential in Durham Cathedral annexed, has been conferred upon the Rev. T. S. Evans, M.A., one of the Assistant Masters of Rugby School.

IT IS SAID that a number of families in the Faubourg St. Germain are preparing to quit Paris for Switzerland, where the Count de Chambord is expected on the 20th of the present month.

THE ITALIAN JOURNALS speak of a grand festival of the French Orphéonists at Turin and Milan, in September next. M. Delaparte, the director of the fête, was received last week with great kindness by M. Rattazzi.

THE PARIS JOURNALS STATE THAT M. DENTU, the publisher, is about to marry Mlle. Decamps, daughter of the celebrated painter, who lost his life by the accident last year at Fontainebleau.

ACCORDING TO LETTERS FROM WARSAW, nine Polish ladies accused of having participated in singing hymns and reciting prayers considered by the police seditious were removed from the citadel of that city on the 10th, and sent to convents.

MR. MONCKTON MILNES, M.P., is confined to his room by a very severe attack of rheumatic gout, which not only prevented his attendance at the session of Social Science over which he had undertaken to preside, but will probably for some time incapacitate him for public business.

SIR JOSEPH PAXTON is about to construct at Passy, near Paris, for the Emperor of the French, a new Crystal Palace of such dimensions that ours at Sydenham would sink into insignificance if placed beside it.

A CRICKET-MATCH has been played at Lord's ground, London, between eleven members of the Government side and a like number of the Opposition side of the House of Commons, which resulted in a majority of thirty-eight over the Government.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO Mr. George Peabody, unanimously voted by the Court of Common Council on the 22nd ult., will take place on Thursday, July 10.

THE CELEBRATED VIOLINIST HERR ERNST has been stricken with paralysis. The proceeds of the 88th Monday Popular Concert are to be appropriated to him.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS have declined an invitation from the Swiss Federal Government to visit Switzerland. Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Ambassadors are shortly expected in that city. After having visited the Russian capital, Vienna, Berlin, &c., they are to return to Paris, to be present at the fête of the 15th of August, then proceed to Marseilles, and embark for Suez.

A THOUSAND STUDENTS from Sweden and Norway have visited Copenhagen, and have been received with applause by the people and feasted by the King.

SIGNOR RONCONI'S health is so bad that there is no probability of his appearing at Covent Garden during the present season.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE OF BOURDEAUX has been burned down, the archives of the city being destroyed, together with an immense amount of other property. The museum was preserved.

SNOW AND HAIL fell so heavily in the north of Scotland last week that some rustics in Inverness-shire were enabled to indulge in the pastime of snowballing.

THE 1-1000TH OF AN INCH has been, till now, an imaginary standard, but in the Royal Gun Factory at Woolwich it is an actual fact that this perfection of fitting is attained.

LAST WEEK a man was buried in the parish of Downton, near Salisbury, whose father was born in the reign of William III., and had lived in three centuries, having been born in 1698 and died in 1801.

IN ROSEDALE, a few days ago, the English miners combined to drive the Irish labourers out of the valley, which they did. Some sharp fighting took place.

IT IS STATED THAT PETER MORRISON, of the memorable Bank of Deposit, is now residing in Paris, with apparently little or no means of subsistence, and that his wife and family, who are at Folkestone, are likewise in straitened circumstances.

THE SENTENCE AGAINST THE REV. MR. FLETCHER, for frauds upon the Bilston Savings Bank, has been confirmed by the Judges of the Court for hearing reserved Crown cases, on an appeal taken on a technical point of law on the part of the rev. gentleman.

THE PRIZE OF 3000*l.* proposed by the French Academy for the best history of French novel-writing, from the "Astrée" of d'Urfé to the "Rendu" of Chateaubriand, has just been awarded to M^{me}. Duparcquet, a lady hitherto unknown in the literary world.

THE CANADA PAPERS state that it is probable the Grand Trunk Railway will cease working. The line at present is worked at a loss of £60,000 a year, irrespective of loss by wear and tear of plant and of interest of capital sunk in the construction of the line.

SIR WM. FRASER has declared his intention of giving annually a handsome gold medal, of the value of £5, to the best swimmer in England. The prize is to be contended for annually, during the summer, in the Serpentine, Hyde Park, and the committee of the Royal Humane Society have consented to become the adjudicators.

A SMALL PIKE was hooked in the River Ouse a few days ago, and was being drawn to the bank, when another pike, 2*ft.* in length, seized it by the back, and both were landed. Some seconds elapsed before the larger fish let go its hold.

THE TRIAL OF MRS. VYSE for the murder of her children was on Tuesday postponed until the next Session of the Central Criminal Court. This was done in consequence of a statement that she was not yet sufficiently recovered to take her trial.

THE SECRETARY OF THE JAMAICA COTTON COMPANY reports that the operations of the company's agent at Manchoual Bay, Jamaica, are being carried on with much success, the main difficulty experienced being to obtain the transit of the cotton when collected.

LIEUTENANT OBRUCHEFF, an officer of the Russian Guards, has been sentenced to transportation for life to Siberia, with three years' labour in the mines and loss of all his civil rights, for distributing revolutionary publications.

A LETTER FROM ROME, of the 8th inst., says:—"The Royal family of Naples are about to disperse. The young Queen, with her sister and the Count de Trani, are in a week or ten days to leave for the baths of Baden or Ems; Count de Caserta will go to Vienna and London; the Queen-Mother to Switzerland; the King alone will remain here. Count de Trapani is recovering, as are also his three children, who, like himself, were attacked with the smallpox."

MRS. ELLEN HOPE has presented to the National Life-boat Institution £340, as excentric of her late husband, the Rev. F. W. Hope, for the purpose of enabling the institution to station a new life-boat and transporting carriage at Appledore, on the north coast of Devon, where some fearful shipwrecks take place nearly every winter.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH has revived the question of giving up possession of Canada. He says its retention involves a desperate and gratuitous war, and he would let the colony go. It is, he says, British connection which now endangers Canada, and Canadian connection which now endangers England; and he would terminate both dangers by amicable separation.

ADVISED FROM NAPLES speak of a fresh eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The mountain is throwing out lava towards Pompeii, and ashes on the Portici side. The atmosphere of the city is charged with electricity—an ordinary symptom of volcanic eruptions.

PEARLS are valued according to the purity of their colour and their size. There is one existing at the present time which was obtained at the fishery of Atipa, in Arabia, and which was sold for £10,000. It is of a pear shape, and is above 2*in.* in length, and 1*in.* in diameter.

MARSDEN, a poacher, escaped from the prison at Workop, and, after being absent for several days, got into the prison again without being detected. When the police with astonishment found him there, Marsden very coolly asked "If they were going to starve him to death, as they had allowed him nothing to eat since Wednesday?"

A TERRIFIC FIRE HAS OCCURRED IN ST. PETERSBURG. Large warehouses and shops covering several acres have been destroyed, including the Apraxine and Stehukine markets, and the Minister of the Interior's mansion. The direction of the wind protected the Bank. The loss, according to some accounts, is little less than a million sterling, but it is to be hoped that this will prove to be over-estimated. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT has commenced a prosecution against Miss Ludmilla Assing, editress of the "Memoirs of Varnhagen Von Ense," on a charge of publishing matter offensive to the King. The prosecution is said to have been begun without his Majesty's knowledge, and to be founded on an old authorisation given to the late Ministers, but not acted upon.

BARON RICISOLI, the late Prime Minister of Italy, has just paid a visit to Berlin. Some of the Continental journals persist in giving a political character to this visit, but in other quarters it is stated that his object was to consult an oculist of that capital. However, Count de Launay introduced the Baron to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and accompanied him in interviews which he had with the English and French Ambassadors.

THE FOWEY LIFE-BOAT, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, was on Thursday week instrumental in saving, during a heavy gale of wind and under the most difficult circumstances, the Danish schooner *Sylphiden*, of Nakshon, and her crew of seven men. The cost of this life-boat was partly defrayed by William Rashleigh, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Rashleigh, of Menabilly, Cornwall.

THE LOUNCER AT THE CLUBS.

LORD CANNING is dead. On Monday evening it was known in the House of Commons that his case was hopeless—that, in short, he was dying. Mr. Gladstone, on his way to the House, called at the residence of the noble Lord, and brought this sad news. Lord Canning was the youngest and only surviving son of George Canning (*Clarum et venerabile nomen*). He inherited the viscountcy through his mother, who was made a Viscountess soon after the death of her illustrious husband. Lord Canning was originally a Conservative, and held office under Sir Robert Peel; but he supported Sir Robert in the Free-trade contests, and after the death of his great chief attached himself to the small band of "Peelites," but gradually, like all the rest of his colleagues, became more and more alienated from the Conservative party, and ultimately joined the ranks of the Liberals. He went to India in 1855, on the resignation of the Marquis of Dalhousie—went with the prospect of a peaceful reign of some ten years and a happy retirement at the end of it. But it was not to be so. Destiny had other things in store for him; for he had not been long in India before that terrific mutiny swept like a wild simoom over the land. It is too early yet for history to decide justly and impartially upon the conduct of Lord Canning in that desperate crisis of our Indian affairs; but it is not too much to say that, as that awful event recedes, Lord Canning's administration, which was severely criticised at the time, grows more and more in lustre. It will be remembered that he was nicknamed "Clemency Canning" because he would not comply with the loud cries for vengeance which broke from the panic-stricken officials around him; and it was thought, no doubt, that this name would stick to him as an opprobrium for ever. But is it so? How does the nickname look now? It seems to me like a bright halo of glory rather than an opprobrium. Lord Canning's loss is irreparable. In prospect of Lord Palmerston's death we had come to look upon Lord Canning as his successor. What a sweep Death has made amongst the Peelites of late! I can find only two (Gladstone and Cardwell) left.

Several canards have been fluttering about as to the future leadership of the Conservative party, in the event of the dethronement or abdication of Disraeli; but they are mere canards, unworthy of the slightest trust. The necessarily precedent event has not taken place, nor can I hear that there is any immediate likelihood of its occurrence. That a large portion of the Conservative party is profoundly dissatisfied with its leader, is well known; but how to get rid of him decently is a problem not easy to be solved; for, in the first place, he has still many staunch adherents; secondly, there is the consideration that if he be not retained for the party he may possibly assume the offensive against it, which would be exceedingly awkward. Just fancy Disraeli below the gangway, pouring in, unrestrained by official ties, shot and shell upon the Conservative flank! It would be a sight worth seeing to outsiders; but it is a contingency not to be hazarded lightly by the Conservative party. It was rumoured some time back, when Conservative hopes of office were brightening, that he was to be "sent on an Indian venture" or otherwise disposed of abroad, and latterly this rumour has been revived. Some say that it is to Paris he is to go. But it is hardly believable that he would be contented thus to be shelved. For consider what would be his inevitable fate suppose he went to Paris and the Conservative Government should again speedily be overthrown; he would then be recalled, to find himself without office and without a seat in Parliament—in short, ostracised, and possibly for ever. Will, then, think you, Disraeli, with such a prospect ahead, allow himself thus to be got rid of? I do not believe it for a moment. My opinion is that he will stick to his throne like a leech, and that, if he should be compelled to abdicate, he will not hazard, for any consideration, the loss of his seat in the House. Remember, he is in a different position to that which he occupied a few years ago. He has his pension of £2000 a year.

On Monday the fortification business is to come under discussion in the House of Commons. This question of land forts against iron ships is creating no small stir; and sternly will the economists battle against the heavy expenditure to which we are committed for land forts. But, notwithstanding the newborn zeal for economy which Disraeli has evoked, I do not believe that the economists will get much support from the Opposition side of the House. Indeed, I doubt whether Disraeli will support them. The original idea was that land forts were to be substitutes for ships. The economists hold to ships (i.e., movable forts) against fortifications; but I should not be surprised if in the end we have both. Almost all the authorities prefer ships to forts; but the Commissioners advocate forts. What if we split the difference, and build both ships and forts? "What will be the expense?" Well, say fifty millions to begin with.

What is to become of the Joneses? All of us have heard of the comic song in which everything is done "to astonish the Browns;" but now it is the Joneses who are astonishing us. It was but the other day that the courts of law were ringing with the cries of Joneses who wanted to change their name, and who were prevented by Lords Lieutenant and others from carrying out the laudable design; but, *per fas aut nefas*, whether legally or illegally, the wild epidemic is abroad, and soon we shall expect to find the name of Jones extinct from among us. Here, for instance, in the *Times* of the 17th inst., does "David Richard St. Paul, heretofore called and known by the name of David Richard Jones, of &c., &c.," give notice that on a certain day of the present month he "wholly renounced and discontinued the use of the surname of Jones, and on that day, for and in behalf of myself and the heirs of my body, assumed, took, and used, and that I purpose and intend hereafter, &c., &c., to use, and subscribe, and be called, known, and distinguished by the surname of St. Paul, in lieu and instead of, and in substitution of, the sur-

name of Jones, so used by me as aforesaid." Now, this is all very well, and no doubt the gentleman in question feels that in many places—at the end of his epistles, let us say—the apostolic cognomen would look better than the vulgar surname; but, if this assumption of surnames, however great and grand, is to be permitted, what is to become of the aristocracy, Sir, and of that glorious band of Tory writers who do the aristocratic cause such yeoman's service? If Jones can become St. Paul, why should not Smith transmogrify himself into Howard? why should not Blogg "wholly renounce and discontinue" the objectionable title, and become "the MacMatchkin, designed of Scratchbackie?" and then where shall we look for the "blue blood" and the "old tap" and the "glorious old coaks" of antiquity? A levelling age, my masters! Stubbs buys his coat of arms from the Herald's College, and Jones becomes any name he likes, at his own free will.

The great Webster v. Boucicault cross-action legal case has come to a lame and impotent conclusion, no judgment being given on either side; so that Mr. Webster can advertise anything he likes as forthcoming at the Adelphi, and Mr. Boucicault can go away and play at Drury Lane, without the smallest need of each other or the partnership. Drury Lane under the Boucicault régime opens on Monday next, with, as announced, "The Colleen Bawn," but no particulars are published beyond the engagement of M^{me}. Celeste and a rumour as to the production of "Jessie Brown," which is said to be a dramatic reproduction of the old "school," about the pipers and the "Campbells are coming" and "Dinna ye hear?" and all that sensation business which is now past and bygone.

A further change is announced in literary periodical journals. Our contemporary the *Literary Budget*, which has hitherto given sharp independent criticisms, telling leaders on literary subjects, and a cleverly-arranged compendium of literary news on the first of every month, will, on after July 5, make its appearance in a weekly form; while the *Critic* becomes a monthly publication. The authoress of "Adam Bede" (conventional delicacy forbids one calling her by her name, which is as well known as that of the author of "Pickwick") will shortly commence a new novel in the *Cornhill*, the scene of which is said to be laid in Italy, and the treatment and style to be totally different to anything she has yet attempted.

Mr. George Augustus Sala's reading was well attended, and, despite the unfitness of the salle (the Whittington Club) for the purpose, went off with great success.

The Savage Club dinner to foreign literary celebrities at St. James's Hall on Saturday night was a great success. About one hundred gentlemen were present, and the whole affair went off exceedingly well.

A FRENCHMAN'S OPINION OF AN ENGLISH PUBLIC DINNER.

THE French gentleman whose opinions on English female beauty and English art we have already quoted thus states his impressions of a public dinner in London:—

I have assisted at a public dinner for the first time. Of late years the banquet has become more familiar in France, and we employ most familiarly, as you are aware, the English words "toast" and "speech," which mean very important features of a public dinner in this country. I must begin by saying that I never met with so many good-natured people in my life as at the grand banquet at the—Tavern, City. I was placed between two gentlemen, who kindly offered me fish, flesh, and fowl; and, oh! how many times to take wine! I think they both told me they were sure that the Emperor Napoleon was a "good fellow" a dozen times; and that invasion was "humbug." I give you the original word. I was politely invited to meet them at their country châteaux at Cockham, Hockham, or Stockham (I forget which), but I have the card. What pained me was to find several beautiful ladies present, placed up in a gallery at the end of the room, and there watching us ugly men eating our dinner below! What a strange custom, and what a singular habit, thought I, for the Japanese Ambassadors to write home when they touch on the civilisation of the English. "My good—," said I to my neighbour, "why not ask those ladies to descend and join us; permit me to go and—," "There now, you sit still, my friend," growled out Mr. B—ggs, "they're all right." This eternal "all right." It is not all right; it is a wicked, barbarous habit. I do not know if the ladies of England ever give public dinners, but if they do, I hope they put the gentlemen up in the galleries; that is only common justice. Why do *puissantes et orgueilleuses* beautiful ladies submit to such customs? O these dinners! I never sat at table so many hours. It was not the eating and drinking, but the speeches. Oh, dear me, so long! so very long! and every one, too, wishing that orators would not say so much. Here met for pleasure, and so happy until the speeches began; why poison such a delightful night? And how solemn some of the utterances looked whilst orators delivered their long, long addresses! Are they serious, thought I, that every one looks so solemn; or do these hot wines of Spain and Portugal produce a sad and thoughtful expression of the face? If Bacchus were introduced at the end of one of those dinners, and presented as M. Dionysius to prevent all suspicion on the part of the non-classical prefect and his friends, would he not feel humiliated at finding such sad results growing out of the joyous, riotous, gay associations of the grape? I suspect that much of the happiness of the English consists in a sort of well-fed melancholy. But the speeches! I think it is a great error to make speeches after dinner. Would not the speeches of the British deputies be shorter and more to the point if they were delivered at ten or eleven o'clock in the morning instead of at those hours after dinner, and when orators are so much stimulated by the hot and strong wines of Spain and Portugal?

Whatever may be thought of the criticisms of some foreign writers on English manners, customs, and institutions, we think all who have had to endure the dull prolixity of after-dinner orations will agree with the writer of the above in condemning our national sins of speechmaking and the exclusion of ladies from public banquets. We can well echo his groan over the speeches—"Oh! dear me, so long; so very long!"

"THE PICTURE."

It is doubtful whether any one having outgrown his childish predilections ever feels half as much emotion on possessing some great work of art as he displayed years ago over a perhaps trumpery picture that contained, to his young imagination, elements answering to his own sympathies and fancies. Scanned in company of some sympathetic schoolmate, the young invention created for itself a scene which was endowed with all the attributes suggested by an untutored fancy, and the great end of art was often effected by a performance which could boast of no power in itself either to depict or to suggest.

Mr. Peele has displayed this admirably in "The Picture." What close and loving intimacy of fun and sentiment, of laughter, tears, rebellion, obstinacy, repentance, fondness, is expressed in the two sweet, roguish faces following their own bright translation of the work of art which one of them has just discovered to be an almost priceless prize!

As a "study" these two figures would be admirable, but they are rendered doubly interesting by having been brought together full of expression evoked by "The Picture."

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE site and neighbourhood of the city of Richmond, Virginia, whilom the capital of the "Old Dominion," and now of the Confederate States, have long been invested with a halo of romance which is likely to be lost in the stern records of authentic history. Here, it is said, stood the principal wigwam of the old Indian King, Powhatan; here the early Virginian explorer and Governor Smith expounded the mystery of the "talking leaf" to the wondering red skins, and gave them their first idea of the art of recording thought in writing; here the life of Smith was saved by the chief's daughter, the amiable and gentle Pocahontas; here that daughter of the wilderness gave her hand to the young Englishman whom she subsequently accompanied to Europe as his wife; and here occurred some of those terrible mutual massacres which marked the beginning of the white man's intercourse with the red one, and which are likely to be far more than equalled in ferocity and savagery by the strife of brother against brother. Shortly after the secession of the Slave States from the Union the Confederate leaders chose Richmond as the capital of the New Republic they had determined on forming; here the seat of Government has remained ever since; here, as all the world

world knows, the Confederates are now beleaguered by the Federal forces under General McClellan; and here, but the other day, occurred one of the sanguinary and eventful combats that have marked the American civil war—a combat likely to be followed by others still more sanguinary and possibly as indecisive.

Richmond is situated on the James River, 23 miles north of Petersburg, 113 south by west of Washington, and about 150 miles from the mouth of the river. Its population in 1854 was 30,000; its exports about 3,000,000 dols., chiefly wheat and tobacco.

The principal feature that strikes every one who sees Richmond for the first time is its curious topography. From the James River, which, tumbling over its rocky bed, makes a wide bend here, with its convex face to the city, rise, without any regard to uniformity of direction, some half-dozen hills of gravel formation and of pretty considerable elevation. There has never been any attempt to grade them into level streets, but the city is scattered promiscuously up, and on, and over them, just as fashion, taste, or business may have happened to dictate. The principal part of the city, however, occupies actually only one of those elevations, and the garden spot of that one is the Capitol-square, where stands the building of which Jefferson procured the design in France, but which, however magnificent it may have been deemed in the simple, unobtrusive days in which it was built, is certainly not to be lauded now either for its beauty or for its adaptation to the wants of a State Legislature, much less to those of a Congress of Confederate States. In the centre of the square is the beautiful equestrian statue of Washington. The pedestal is designed for eight other statues of distinguished Virginians, only three of which have yet been put in their places. These are Jefferson, Henry, and Mason—not the person who recently became so notorious in connection with the Trent affair, but a namesake and

perhaps progenitor of his. Here also is a small statue of Henry Clay.

Richmond has really but one business thoroughfare. That is Main-street. Most of the hotels, banks, newspaper-offices, and stores are located on it. It extends northward into the open country, and south-eastward to a suburb called Rocketts. In this latter section of it are situated some of the tobacco-warehouses where the Union prisoners are confined. These are large, old, brick edifices, of mouldy, dilapidated appearance. They stand three together on one side of the street—which here is of a most dingy character—and two nearly opposite. Those on the north side are overlooked by the bluffs in which Church-hill here terminates, and which supply gravel for the city, while those on the south side of the street have the James River and Kanawha Canal, and the river itself, immediately in their rear.

Near the summit of the elevation known as Church-hill is a large, old-fashioned, brick building, known as the Almshouse. It has been converted from its original purpose, and now serves as an hospital for sick and wounded. Sisters of Charity come and go, untiring angels of consolation, and the hearse is kept in constant requisition, so great is the mortality that prevails here. Many of the private houses in the vicinity are also converted into temporary hospitals. As a general rule, the former residents of this part of the city have gone elsewhere since the location of the hospitals here; and now on every tenth house or more you see waving a little, dirty, whitish-yellow flag, denoting a lazaretto. The Odd Fellows' Hall, on Broad-street, is also used as a general hospital. On the most commanding part of Church-hill still stands, in good preservation too, the church in which Patrick Henry made the famous speech at the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, when he used that memorable and oft-quoted phrase, "Give me liberty or give me death!"



THE PICTURE.—(FROM A PAINTING, BY — FEELE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.)



VIEW OF RICHMOND, THE CAPITAL OF VIRGINIA.

THE WORKSHOPS OF ENGLAND.

NO. VII.—THE GLASSWORKS OF MESSRS. CHANCE BROTHERS AND CO., SPON-LANE, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

Not having "read up" the subject in the British Museum before leaving London, and having now no time to gather a prefatory column from such works of reference as I might find available in the admirable library at Birmingham, I start at once on the short journey to Spon-lane, scarcely regretting my previous negligence—first, inasmuch as I shall be able to learn from the high authority of the Messrs. Chance themselves everything which can serve to interest the general reader; and, secondly, because even a slight description of my progress through the works and the process of manufacture will occupy all the space at my disposal. Of the first invention of glass it is enough to say that it has been ascribed respectively to Egypt, Israel, Nineveh, and Phœnicia. It is tolerably certain, however, that the art existed at least three thousand years ago, since, from the discovery of pictures and hieroglyphic inscriptions, as well as glass ornaments, this early date has been ascertained as one in which the manufacture was frequently practised, and the existence of the Glain Neidyr, or Druidical glass rings, found at Stonehenge and elsewhere, proves the introduction of such ornaments into Britain at a very early period. The precise epoch in which window glass was first introduced is uncertain, since, although several panes were discovered in the excavation at Herculaneum, the Romans used for the purpose (when they used anything) a sort of "talc," which is a semi-transparent fossil. Glass came to be used for this purpose, however, and was introduced into England between the seventh and eighth centuries. This, of course, was only for the filling of a few cathedral windows, the windows of palaces, churches, and ordinary houses being still furnished only with oiled paper, sheets of linen, and wooden lattices or louvres. The manufacture was not established in England until the fifteenth century, and even after that time the glass of Venice, Bohemia, Spain, and France was of a very superior description to our own. From the time in 1670 when many of the foreign workmen were brought to London, however, the art was rapidly improved, the manufacture became of immense importance, and a bounty was paid to the exporters which enabled them successfully to compete with foreign markets. This bounty, however, has been abolished, and, fully able to sustain its own position, our glass manufacture has become one of the most important branches of national industry. If there could possibly be any doubt of this fact the enormous works at Spon-lane, close to the station at which I am by this time deposited, would surely be sufficient proof to satisfy the most determined sceptic. There, intersected by the canal which I am about to cross, and divided by lines of railways, the stupendous range of workshops, forges, and ovens extend over an area of twenty-four acres; while from amidst the separate piles of building there rise a score of shafts and chimneys—the steeples of this great temple devoted to labour and to art. It will be some indication of the extent of the business carried on at the Spon-lane works to remember that the glass which covered the Great Exhibition of 1851 was supplied by Messrs. Chance, that this occupied only the "sheet-glass" department, and that 300,000 of the panes, 40in. by 10in., were supplied in the course of a few weeks without in any way interfering with the ordinary business.

I am so fortunate as to obtain the valuable guidance of Mr. Henry Chance, who himself accompanies me over the greater part of the works; and as melting the "metal"—metal in this instance meaning principally sand, soda, and lime, of certain qualities and in certain proportions—is preliminary to the very existence of the glass which is formed by their combination, I am naturally directed to the consideration of "pots."

Here they are, then, in a large and almost empty workshop, where no machinery is admitted, because it would be ineffectual in the process of potbuilding. In the centre of the floor is a great mass of Stourbridge clay, which is kneaded by the foot of a man who treads it into a tempered mass; then, with a wooden spatula, it is taken piece by piece to the moulder, who gradually builds what looks something like the outer crust of a gigantic pork pie. These pots are about five feet in diameter and forty-two inches high, and many of them weigh more than a ton. When completed they are lowered through a trap into a warehouse beneath, and thence, after months of drying, are taken to the kiln or "pot-arch." After long and careful baking, they are removed from the kiln and carried away, hanging on the end of a sort of lever upon wheels. The cost of each pot is about £5, and there are generally from 400 to 500 of them kept ready for use. The pots hold about two tons of metal each, and, after following them through the fiery ordeal, I am prepared to witness them in operation at the glass furnace.

CROWN GLASS.

Commencing with crown glass, I enter an immense building where the great furnaces are glowing and roaring behind the iron screens which conceal the vast cauldrons where the glass is being formed from the metal. A terrible task, it would seem, that of setting these mighty crucibles on the furnace in all the withering glare and heat. As it is, I advance cautiously to the screen, and at a moderately scorching distance look through one of the small, round apertures in the iron into the furnace mouth, feeling like a duodecimo Dante, catching a glimpse of a private inferno in a peepshow. In the centre of each pot is a ring of fire-clay which floats on the surface of the molten glass, the use of which is to reduce the surface from which the impurities are skimmed, and to prevent the exterior surface, which becomes stiff in working, from mixing too freely with the interior surface and injuring its uniform density. When once the glass is in a thoroughly fluid condition the furnace is gradually cooled until the contents of the pot are in a fit state to be worked by becoming of a somewhat greater consistency, then the screen is removed, and the gatherer advances boldly to the front of the awful fiery chasm, whose glare lights up the whole area with an intense glow.

Taking his great hollow iron rod in his hands, he places the

end of it inside the ring of fire clay, and by a twirling motion collects on the end of it a pear-shaped lump of glass, only removing it to turn the rod gently round and round as it rests upon a stand or "horse." This allows the surface of the lump to cool sufficiently for a second gathering, and, the lump once completed, the tube is cooled with water so that it may be freely handled, and the glass at the end is rolled upon the "marver" (a metallic bed) until it assumes the form of a cone, the apex of which is the bull's-eye, which afterwards appears in the centre of the "table," or disc of glass. While it is being rolled a boy blows down the tube and expands the glass into a small globe, after which it is again heated and blown until it resembles a Florence flask in shape. At this stage the part of the lump

from the end of the pipe, and the flattened globe now attached by the bull's-eye to the ponty undergoes the final process, an ordeal so fierce that the operator wears a mask as he stands in the blinding heat of a huge circle of flame into which he thrusts the still whirling ponty. As the heat further softens the glass the centrifugal force produced by this rapid revolution of the rod causes the "nose" or outer axis of the globe to expand, then the opening grows larger, the entire piece assumes for a moment the appearance of a ring with a double rim, and before the cause can be discerned a wheel of glass is spinning at the end of the ponty. This "table" is carried off, laid flat upon a support called a "whimsey," and detached from the rod by shears, and lifted with others, supported between iron frames, into the annealing kiln, where it remains from one to two days, until its fiery trial is completed.

Following it to the warehouse, I see the smooth, comely wheel of glass lying on a cushion, where it is divided by a diamond into two unequal parts, one of which contains the bull's-eye. The usual size of each table is 54in. and its weight 13lb., the larger sizes involving considerable cost and trouble in manipulation. There are various qualities, which are announced at a glance by the inspector, who, by means of a staff of boys, assigns each to its proper place in the warehouse. A table of crown glass of to-day, however, would be scarcely recognised as of kindred origin to a table of the earlier part of the present century. The principle of the process in each case is the same; it is the improvement of minute details that produces so different a result. To Mr. Hartley and Mr. Chance (who, from the years 1832 to 1836, gave to this manufacture their constant attention) is owing in a great measure its present status.

SHEET GLASS.

It is now necessary, however, to follow the processes of that sheet glass for which the Messrs. Chance have attained so great a celebrity; and although, from its great brilliancy of surface, the crown glass will still hold its position, yet the great size of the sheets obtained from the cylinders, whose formation I am about to witness, has already enabled them to supersede it for most ordinary purposes, as well as for some others to which the "crown" is not applicable.

Once more I am standing in the intensely hot breath of the furnace. The gatherer holds a lump of glass on his pipe, which he carries to a block of wood hollowed out in such a way as to admit the expansion of the lump by the blower to the diameter ultimately required for the cylinder to be afterwards formed. The block is sprinkled with water to prevent its charring and to avoid scratching the glass, and from this the piece is taken at once to the blowing-furnace, a long, ovenlike structure, containing in its front a hole for each blower, who stands on the edge of a sort of well, like one of the openings of a sawpit. There are several of these pits at a little distance from each other, and here the blowers swing their pipes to and fro in order that the glass bulb may extend to the required length. After it has been heated in the blowing-furnace adjoining, the spheroid is lengthened into a large glass cylinder, kept full of air by repeated blowing through the tube. Uniformity of substance and diameter in accordance with a given weight is attained with marvellous skill by the workman, who occasionally holds the cylinder above his head to check the glass from spreading out too freely; and, the proper size once secured, the end is opened, in the thin kinds, by exposing it to the fire, and, after blowing through the pipe, stopping the aperture, the expansion of the air bursting through the bottom, which is the weakest part. The opening is widened to the proper diameter by turning the cylinder to and fro in a vertical position with the glass downwards. The ends of the thicker cylinders are weakened by attaching to them a lump of hot glass, and the burst edges are trimmed with scissors.

The completed cylinder is now laid on a wooden rest, and detached from the pipe by the application of a piece of cold iron, the "cap" being removed in the same way at the place where a thread of hot glass has previously been bound.

Leaving the furnaces and crossing the road, I am somewhat startled to see two men carrying a sort of low sedan-chair, but entirely covered with canvas. It looks so awfully like somebody being taken to the hospital on a stretcher that I am induced to ask what accident has occurred, but on turning to make the inquiry remark other stretchers in the distance, and discover that it is a small party of glass cylinders, carefully protected from the dirt and air, on their way to an operation which splits them from top to bottom, by means of a rule placed inside, and a long-handled diamond, which instrument was first substituted for a red-hot iron by M. Claudet, the eminent photographer.

The operation of flattening leads me to a fresh furnace, or rather to a fresh series of communicating furnaces, into which it is introduced, after a preliminary warming in the flue, and placed by means of the iron "croppie" on the flattening-tone, upon which is first laid a "lagre" or large sheet of glass. Upon this the cylinder lies with its split side uppermost, and, being quickly opened by the flame, falls back in a wavy sheet, to be flattened by the "polissoir," an instrument somewhat resembling a baker's "peel," but with a block of wood instead of a blade. The flattening-stone, running on wheels, is removed to the next compartment, where the temperature is lower, and by means of the flattening-fork is lifted on to another stone (the cooling-stone), where it remains until it is sufficiently stiff to be piled on the edge in the annealing-furnace. On the first introduction of this manufacture, which was due to Mr. Chance and Mr. Hartley, who, in 1832, secured the co-operation of M. Bontemps, of Paris, at their own works, the size of the sheet was usually 36 inches by 20; the usual size now is 47 by 32. Some cylinders are blown to a length of 77 inches, but this can only be accomplished by first-rate workmen, the weight of glass at the end of the pipe amounting to 38lb., while the ordinary weight is not more than 30lb.

GRINDING AND POLISHING.

Having seen the manufacture of the material, I have yet to visit the enormous area of workshops in which the processes which prepare the glass for various purposes are carried on by beautiful



SIR LANCELOT AND QUEEN GUINEVERE.—A DESIGN FOR A HALL WINDOW BY THE MESSRS. CHANCE BROTHERS, GLASS WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

nearest the end or "nose" of the pipe is rolled upon the edge of the marver, and thus prepared to become the edge of the final circular plate. After being once more heated and expanded into a large globe, the future bull's-eye being kept in its place opposite the end of the pipe by means of a piece of iron terminating in a small cup, the glass is presented to the fire and kept rapidly revolving until the front of the globe is flattened, and the shape is changed to that of an enormous and somewhat "squat" decanter, the "bullion point" occupying the centre of the bottom, the neck still attached to the blowpipe. This pipe is next laid across an iron rest, and another workman, bringing a long iron rod called a "ponty," having at the end a lump of molten glass, which has been moulded into a sort of cup by pressure on an iron point, firmly attaches it to the bullion point. A piece of cold iron applied to the neck of the glass suffices (with a smart blow) to separate it

contrivances and adaptations of machinery, all of which have been the invention of Mr. James Chance.

Amongst these the means of grinding and polishing the sheet glass is one of the most interesting. Minute as is the difference between the length of the inner and outer surfaces of the cylinder just completed, these surfaces do not lie in parallel planes when that cylinder is reduced to a sheet, and this, in such a material, is sufficient to cause a slight waviness and inequality of surface—a difficulty considered almost insurmountable until Mr. Chance conceived the plan of laying each sheet upon a flat surface covered with a piece of soft damp leather, which, acting on the glass like the toy known as a "sucker," creates a vacuum and leaves the sheet perfectly flat. Two sheets are thus placed and turned face to face, horizontally, with a supply of sand and water between them, while, by means of peculiar machinery, the two faces rub each over the other in all directions. It is by this process that the beautiful window glass of modern houses is obtained of a quality which, while it is inexpensive, is little, if at all, inferior to plate glass in its clearness and illuminating quality.

After passing through a workshop where everything is coloured red from the powder used on the rubbers for polishing the glass after grinding, I am shown the process of "obscuring" those solid, corrugated windows which may be seen at railway stations, or those skittle-ball lumps of glass let into the decks of vessels.

OPTICAL GLASS.

One of the most important operations in these works is the manufacture of that optical glass for which the Messrs. Chance have attained a high reputation. A single melting of the material from which this is made lasts five days, during which time the metal is constantly worked in order to clear it and free it from impurities. The whole mass is then allowed to cool, and a large lump of glass is drawn out, varying in weight from 6cwt. to 12cwt. This mass is polished and sawn in pieces of pure glass, varying in weight from a few ounces to several hundred pounds. These are again heated in a kiln, where they are moulded into the shape of discs of the required size and thickness. The principal points to be attained are complete freedom from veins, absolute homogeneity of the whole mass, and perfect annealing so as to avoid polarisation of the rays of light. Rough discs only are manufactured by Messrs. Chance. These are afterwards ground and polished by the optician, and vary in value from a few shillings to £1000 each. At the Great Exhibition of 1851, and afterwards in the French Exhibition of 1855, Messrs. Chance exhibited discs of the enormous diameter of 29in., the largest ever produced. Both of these were purchased by the French Government for £1000 each.

LIGHTHOUSE APPARATUS.

So far I have been describing processes which, although novel in some respects, and truly interesting, have a general similarity to those adopted in other glassworks, the difference being chiefly one of scale. But now I am introduced to a manufacture which is unique in Great Britain, and only elsewhere to be met with in France—a manufacture from which emanate the useful and the beautiful as kindred and inseparable spirits; where the highest faculties of the mind and the deepest sympathies of the heart have equal place; and where the genius of humanity inspires and blesses the genius of science.

I am standing in the lighthouse-works, in the department where the optical apparatus on the dioptric or lenticular system is prepared. Surely every visitor to the Great Exhibition has seen Messrs. Chance's lighthouse in the nave. That striking object consists of two main portions—the metal lantern or light-chamber, and the lenticular glass erection inclosed in it. I am now gazing on the elements of a glass erection like this, the prisms and lenses in almost their first stage of manufacture. I am in a long, spacious building crowded with what seems an inextricable mass of machinery—wheels, shafts, bands, rubbers, "radial arms"—whirring, rolling, hissing, rumbling, vibrating—a very chaos of animated iron, and, as it were, a torture-chamber of art. For, bound upon great massive circular tables, whirled round with unerring and inevitable sweep, like the stroke of fate or the dreadful circle of the condemned lovers in the Dantean Inferno, lie the zones of glass being slowly and surely ground into perfect accuracy of form and polished into perfect translucency of surface. All these prisms and lenses have been cast in iron moulds in a glasshouse, according to certain shapes mathematically determined, and have been placed on these revolving iron tables, where, fixed in a frame or bed of plaster, and acted on by emery and rouge, they receive that last degree of completeness which fits them for their gun-metal framework where they are arranged in panels—these being further connected by a wrought-iron or gun-metal armature, the result is that imposing instrument called a dioptric light, a symmetrical structure of radiant glass, like a gigantic beehive or birdcage, one of the largest size being about 10ft. in height and 6ft. in diameter, and worth, with its accessories, about two thousand pounds; or, with its protecting lantern (as in the exhibition), about three thousand pounds.

Having learnt all this, I pass into the adjacent fitting-shops, where the metallic portion of the apparatus and the lantern is prepared and fitted. The first I enter is bristling with machines of all shapes, sizes, and powers; planing, slotting, turning, drilling, and—start not, reader—kicking, for a kicking-machine is actually here, so called from its peculiar motion, and an implement used in connection with it is consistently termed a-saddle. It is, however, I am told, perfectly obedient to its master, and kicks through all its work in the most methodical and satisfactory manner. The adjoining shop is devoted to the erection of lanterns and lightrooms, lamps, and rotatory machines. Here rise up in due gradation cast-iron walls lined with mahogany, gun-metal framework, and copper dome crowned by ventilating-cowl and windvane, the whole forming the temple wherein the delicate but enduring glass apparatus is enshrined, which in its turn contains, placed exactly in the centre, the one large four-wicked lamp, and which directs and concentrates all the rays from that lamp into one or many beams or flashes, to guide and gladden the mariner far out at sea.

I am next conducted into the third shop (the filing department), where I see workmen busy with that simple handtool, which as yet no machinery can supplant, upon the gun-metal frames that hold the optical glass; and thence, after glancing at the mysteries of lamp-making, and noting the different merits of lamps with clockwork, and lamps with piston and weights, and after admiring the beautiful rotatory machine which gives motion to revolving lights, I go to gaze on the scientific obscurities of the "dark shed," or chamber, where Mr. James Chance presides over the final adjustment of the focus of the finished lenses and prisms, and ascertains their optical quality, a delicate and most important duty. Next I am conducted to the packing-room, where the valuable lighthouse glass is wrapped in tissue-paper and tow, and encased in stout double boxes—packing as here practised being a distinct art; to the storeroom, where innumerable prisms and lenses in both their rough and polished phases are systematically arranged in a labyrinth of passages and a museum of shelves; to the erecting-house, where the great trial of each light as a finished whole is made at night, often in the presence of leading men of science and Government authorities; such nights being gala nights for the workpeople and their families, who come thronging to admire the sunlike flash of the revolving, or the steady beam of the fixed, light.

Lastly, I pass back again to the lantern-house, and, ascending the iron stairs, look from beneath the cupola of a "first-order" lantern, 30ft. high, and 12ft. in diameter, and, amid the ringing of hammers and busy voices of workmen, and in the spring sunlight, and on dry land, quiet and safe, I try to realise its practical future—a wild rock-station, like the Eddystone or the Bishop—a black, stormy night—the fierce dash of the waves on and over the solitary tower—the weird cry of the seabird—the lashing beat of the hail—the rushing sweep of the wind.

But the good lamp burns clear and steady, and the good lenses fill with the flame and glow thirty miles through the darkness; and securely rides the good vessel in the offing, and calmly sleep her crew, save the keen-eyed watch on her quarter-deck, to whom comes straight and unwavering that friendly and familiar beam.

All honour to the first inventor of these beautiful and beneficent lights, to the manufacturers and men of science who have perfected them, and to the Governments and Boards who have adopted them in preference to all others for the illumination of their coasts!

THE WAREHOUSES, ETC.

Time would fail to inspect every process of glassmaking, and so, passing through the warehouses where the mineral colours are mixed for the stained glass, and hearing that the commoner-coloured glass is made by flashing, or taking first a lump of coloured glass on the blowing-tube and over it the ordinary lump, so that the cylinder is covered on its inner side with a thin skin of blue, or amber, or ruby, or green, I reach the warehouses. Here, combined in a mile of storerooms, are the various products of the factory, two of the most important of which are glass shades, some of them of the largest size ever produced, and stacks of the pure white squares of glass used in photography. Here, too, are the "crowns" and the "sheets" in every size and quality, while the prisms stand one upon another like quilts of sizes to suit either giants or ordinary mortals. In another series are crates of those exquisitely-coloured sheets which, in hues of amber, ruby, emerald, topaz, and aquamarine, seem like slices cut from the fabled gems of some Eastern story. As a final and staggering piece of statistical information, I learn that there are 1700 workpeople employed at the Spon-lane works, and that the furnaces (besides the immense gas furnace, which is a new invention of marvellous science and utility) consume 1800 tons of fuel a week.

It has been mentioned more than once that much of the improved manufacture has been introduced from France; indeed, the very earliest glassmakers in this country were the refugees from Lorraine, and here, amongst the "glass-house crew," bearded, blue-bloused, and with dark eyes and olive cheeks beneath their heavy, flapped, leathern hats, are a little colony of French workmen, who, with their families, occupy a row of houses adjoining the works and support a native "cabaret" of their own, where ordinaire is to be bought by the "chopine." Several of these men accumulate enough from their savings in the course of a few years to return to their native "department" in France as small farmers or landed proprietors; and their children, born in England, speaking our language, and educated at that admirable school of which we shall have to speak presently, will do more to consolidate the future interests of the two countries than a thousand treaties of mere political necessity.

On my way to visit the library I hear that there is a qualified surgeon attached to the works, who receives from each of the work-people a very small weekly sum, in proportion to their salary. The library itself contains about 2000 books, and is attached to a large reading-room, so fitted that, while it is both warm and well ventilated, it is adapted to working men in their working clothes who may choose to spend the fragment of their dinner hour in the quiet enjoyment of their newspaper or magazine. On the walls I see some old friends in the shape of engravings which have been published in the ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOWS.

Among the various departments of Messrs. Chance's works, one by no means the least interesting is that devoted to the production of ornamental window glass. In this department, under the immediate superintendence of an accomplished artist, are designed and executed windows of all sorts and sizes, in every conceivable style, ancient or modern, Grecian, Gothic, Elizabethan, Italian, and non-descript, and suited to every conceivable situation, from the bar-parlour of a beehive to the corridors of a palace—from the saloon cabin of the Pacha of Egypt's state barge to the transepts of Cork Cathedral. Here, in one room, the girls are busy brushing out the simple enamelled patterns with a brass stencil-plate and a nail-brush; there, in another, the men are tracing the outline of saint or martyr, or finishing the shadows on an archangel's wing. Here lies a group of flowers just "burnt" for the sixth time, fresh, and dewy, and brilliant almost as Nature herself; there a landscape just begun, leaning against a huge clock-dial and three advertising-lamp panes. Down stairs the "leaders" are cutting out the gorgeous-coloured glass into all varieties of quaint and seemingly unmeaning shapes, or fastening together the leaden joints of the finished painting with gas-heated soldering-irons; and down again, on the lowest level, the kilnman is watching the dull red glow on the iron covers in the kiln, and the "embosser" mysteriously wiping off the surface of the glass in cunning patterns as it lies in the broad, shallow troughs of hydrofluoric acid.

To attempt a description of all the processes conducted in this department of the works would of course be hopeless within my present limits, but a brief history of the production of a stained-glass window, such as those with which the revival of Gothic art has adorned so many of our churches, will probably render most of the ordinary methods intelligible, and at the same time be more interesting to the majority of readers than the more technical details connected with other classes of work.

Let us suppose, then, that the artist has to fill a window with stained glass. The first thing to be done is to make an outline on a small scale of the stonework of the window, within which he sketches his design, indicating the colours and the general arrangement of the subject as a guide in future operations. This done, he proceeds to draw out the design exactly to the full size of the window, taking particular care to leave a broad outline for the strips of lead in which the glass will have to be fixed wherever necessary—a most important precaution, and one which, though apparently very simple, requires no little management and experience to execute well. After the full-sized drawing or "cartoon" is made, a second or "cutting"—drawing is traced from it, showing only the lines where the strips of lead are to go, and omitting all other details entirely. On this "cutting"—drawing the colours of the several pieces of glass are marked by the artist, and the glasscutter then cuts out each piece separately, laying his sheet of glass on the drawing, and following the outline with his diamond. Each piece is thus cut out of the particular colour or tint required; if the piece is to be ruby, it is cut out of ruby glass; if blue, out of blue; and so on. The colour is not put on afterwards, as it is frequently supposed to be. Each piece is originally cut out of a sheet of glass of the requisite colour, and retains the same colour throughout. The only exception to this is in the case of yellow. Wherever a yellow "stain" is required, the glass is originally cut out of white, or slightly tinted, glass, and the "stain" is put on afterwards. Indeed, the various tints of yellow, from the palest primrose to the deepest orange-red, are the only ones that can be produced on glass without altering its surface; and the word "staining" is technically restricted exclusively to the process of imparting these tints to colourless glass. When the glasscutter has completed his portion of the work, then comes the turn of the glass-painter. The glass-painter takes the cartoon, and, laying each piece of glass separately in its proper place, he traces the outline upon it in vitriifiable colour. This process, in fact, is precisely like working on a "transparent slate," except that a brush with opaque colour is used instead of a pencil. The outlines of the drawing, after having been thus traced on the several pieces of glass, are permanently fixed by the process of "burning,"—i.e., baking to a dull red heat sufficient to vitrify the opaque lines, and render them thenceforward part and parcel of the glass itself. This process is carried out either in "muffles,"—i.e., ovens fitted with iron shelves which slide in and out, on which the glass is placed; or in "kilns," the glass in the latter case being placed on a carriage formed of large flat stones, and covered with an iron lid. The carriage runs into the kiln on a tramway; the doors of the kiln are shut, and the fire kept up till the glass is sufficiently "burnt." As soon as the proper heat has been obtained, a point requiring an experienced eye to determine, the kiln is "struck"—i.e., the fire is put out, and the kiln allowed to cool gradually. This is a most necessary precaution, for if the carriage were to be drawn out immediately, and the glass allowed to cool suddenly, half of it would "fly" at once; and, even with every care, it not unfrequently happens that some of the pieces are found broken when the covers are lifted. After the outlines have been thus burnt on, the glass goes back to the glass-painter, who again takes the cartoon and covers it,

or, if large, a portion of it a time, with a sheet of colourless glass; then lays down on it each piece of glass on which the outline has been painted, exactly in its proper place, and fastens them all together on the sheet of colourless glass with drops of melted resin and beeswax or any other suitable substance. This done, the sheet of colourless glass, with the pieces adhering to it, is raised and placed on an easel, and the shadows of the picture are put in. This portion of the work is not traced from the cartoon, but is done by eye; and, as the glass-painter has the outline already finished to his hand, he can fill in the shades so as to correspond with those in the cartoon with great exactitude. When the shadows are quite finished, the pieces of glass are again detached from the sheet of colourless glass, and, if any yellows are required, a preparation of silver is laid on wherever requisite. The pieces are then sent a second time into the muffle or kiln; the shades are burnt on, and the yellow stain produced, the preparation of silver, which in itself is perfectly opaque, being scraped or brushed off after the "firing." If, after the second firing, more work is required on the glass, the painter repeats the process, and the glass is fired a third, fourth, or, in some peculiar instances, even a sixth or seventh time. The glass-painter's work is now complete, and the finished pieces pass into the hands of the "leader," who takes the "cutting"—drawing again, and after having laid each piece in its proper place—an operation precisely like fitting a child's puzzle together—proceeds to "lead up" the work with strips of grooved lead. The lead which he uses is of various breadths, according to the scale and style of the work, previously rolled through a vice so as to present a section like the letter H, with a groove at each side to admit the glass. This he cuts into convenient lengths and fits round the several pieces of glass. When he has joined them all together on the cutting-drawing, he solders off the joints on both sides, rubs an almost liquid putty or "cement" well under the edges of the lead, and when this is hardened the window is ready to be fixed in its place. As, however, unless the window is a very small one, it would be difficult to handle in a single piece, he divides it into several pieces of a convenient size, which are fitted together when the window is fixed in its place. Bars of iron are placed across the window at the line of junction and at other convenient intervals, and ties of copper wire, previously soldered on to the leadwork of the window, are used to tie the glass to them, the sides of the glass being generally let into a groove in the stonework of the window. The sides and joints are then finished off with a little putty or cement, and the window is complete.

Such is the whole history of a "leaded" window, and, with very slight modifications, it is the history of all "mosaic" stained-glass windows of every kind, from the simplest quarry-light to the most elaborate painted window storied with scenes from legendary fable or familiar subjects drawn from Holy Writ. Up to the present time this peculiar branch of art has been almost entirely restricted to the illustration of scriptural or at least ecclesiastical subjects; but there can be no doubt that it is to the full as suitable in many instances to secular and domestic as well as to ecclesiastical decoration; and Messrs. Chance have done well in directing their attention to the development of a popular taste in this direction. Not only in large country houses, but in almost all the mansions of our cities and towns, there are windows in hall, and lobby, and staircase, which at present either look out on views which had far better be hidden, or which are darkened by some kind of so-called ornamental glass only one degree less offensive than the outlook it is designed to hide. In all such cases the introduction of stained glass of really artistic design and execution, and suited to the architecture of the house, would clearly be a vast improvement. Indeed, while almost all the wealthier classes of the community who have any pretension to taste in art are loading their walls with expensive pictures, it is difficult to understand why they should forego the opportunity of filling their windows also with works of art surpassing any pictures on canvas in brilliancy of colour and power of effect, and certainly not necessarily inferior in design. That very few real artists have hitherto directed their attention to stained glass is unfortunately true, and is perhaps the reason why so little has yet been done towards making stained glass, like oil or water-colour painting, a household luxury; but that such artists are to be found is evidenced by the design for a hall-window engraved on the preceding page. In this design the artist has chosen for illustration the scene from the "Idylls of the King" where the jealous Guinevere has just flung the diamonds won by Sir Lancelot in the tournament which so nearly cost him his life into the river:—

And while Sir Lancelot leant, in half-digast
At love, life, all things, on the window-ledge,
Close underneath his eyes, and right across
Where these had fallen, slowly past the barge
Whereon the lily maid of Astolat
Lay smiling, like a star in blackest night.

The great window exhibited by Messrs. Chance in the International Exhibition representing "Robin Hood's Last Shot" shows, also, that they are quite capable of carrying into execution windows of this class on a large scale in a style fully equal to the merits of the design. Indeed, I do not remember to have seen any modern painted window which for boldness and originality of treatment and power of expression can be compared to this work of Messrs. Chance. The last dying effort visible in every feature and muscle of the murdered outlaw, the indignant sorrow of the faithful Little John, the triumphant cruelty of his treacherous kinswoman and her accomplice, are rendered with a force and directness which make the whole story clear at a glance, while a further examination of the picture only shows how completely the main idea has been carried out in the treatment even of the minutest details. In thus applying stained glass of the highest kind to domestic purposes, Messrs. Chance have opened up a new field for artistic labour, and, to judge by the works already executed, it may be predicted that they are destined to achieve in it a decisive and well-merited success.

THE SCHOOLS.

Having finished my inspection, and proceeding towards a building which resembles a church, both in size and architectural appearance, I hear a great clamour of ringing young voices and a less clamour of a ringing bell, followed by a scraping and scurrying of little feet to the door of the said edifice. By this I know that I am near the school, and, being quickly introduced to the schoolmaster, Mr. Talbot, enter without further ceremony.

From the playground and the gymnasium the boys are flocking in—more than 250 of them, ranging from seven to fourteen years old in the upper classes, and from four to seven in another room, where I shall go presently to see the infant school. The appearance of the boys is fully equal to that of the scholars at any respectable day-school in London; and, as far as I can judge, their proficiency, especially in the matter of a clear, bold handwriting and the ready following of dictation, superior to that of most ordinary day scholars. The education is of a plain and practical character, including drawing; and the school sustains a high character in the report of the Council of Education. There is no lack of firm but cheerful discipline, and it is evident that the work could never be accomplished successfully except under a capable and energetic master.

The girls' school, which occupies another portion of the building, or, rather, I believe, a supplementary building, and, like the schoolroom attached to a church, contains above 140 girls of from seven to thirteen, besides infants, making a total of about 500 children, who, now that Messrs. Chance have thoroughly established the school, are paid for at the rate of threepence a week—the sum thus raised, in addition to some Government aid, rendering it entirely self-supporting.

The elder girls are sewing quietly under the inspection of the governess, who tells me that it is proposed to establish a library in connection with the school, that they may have the advantage of reading on subjects likely to be useful to them in after life. I have but five minutes left of my allotted time, however, and these I have already determined to devote to the infants. Here they are, the blue-eyed, dark-eyed, fair-haired, dark-skinned, rosy, chubby rogues, a score of them, following a pupil-teacher, who falters a little at sight

of a stranger in a song of four lines, embracing within its short compass four stupendous facts in natural history, with appropriate gestures. God bless them! how their little silvery voices sing out

Cows and horses walk on four legs,
Little children walk on two legs,
Fishes swim in water clear,
Birds fly upward in the air;

and at last quaver away into corners, or stop wistfully silent, or lift up a shy face here and there as I stand to look at them. Two little creatures having fallen asleep are put comfortably on a sort of occasional bed, upon a large bin in the corner, provided for such a common contingency. As I go out, slowly and thoughtfully pondering on all I have seen at the great glassworks, I hear the shrill notes of these little ones floating on the summer air, and feel that they are a blessed indication of England's future.

LAW AND CRIME.

THE variety of the amount of punishment awarded by our criminal courts to culprits convicted of similar offences has always been far less charming than curious. It is within the memory of living man that highway robbery was punishable with death. By law, even at present, such a crime subjects the offender to protracted penal servitude. But it also appears that, if the criminal be lucky as well as persevering, he may actually live from year to year, in and by the constant commission of this offence, delayed only occasionally by brief periods of enforced seclusion. On Saturday last, at about ten at night, four thieves attacked a tradesman opposite his own door, striking him and dashing him backwards upon the pavement. They stole his watch, and made off with it, but were all apprehended and identified. One of them was described as a desperate character who had been previously convicted fourteen times. The others were almost equally notorious, and had been known to take three watches in one night by similar violence. They were advised by their attorney to plead guilty, and did so, receiving each a sentence of six months' imprisonment. They are said to have accepted this "very thankfully." Indeed, such was their gratitude that one of them directed the officers to "get hold of Black Joe and Poll Aley, for they 'clued the tick' (disposed of the watch) in George-yard." So that during the dark nights of the coming winter all these brigands will again be free to put in peril the property and lives of honest wayfarers. We are not advocates for severe punishments, even to such open and avowed public enemies as these; we would not wish them to be tortured, starved, or in any way more hardly treated than necessary for the common safety. But it is surely not too much to demand that fellows carrying on a constant career of plunder and violence should be removed from future opportunity at least for a considerable period. What is penal servitude for, if not to protect the public from proved habitual depredators?

A young French lady, in male attire, was brought up at Guildhall, charged with being disguised for an unlawful purpose. Her story was a strange one. In order to gratify an intense desire of visiting the International Exhibition, she had altered, to fit herself, some clothes of her father, a Baron, said to be in America, and had left the house of her aunt at Versailles, taking with her 500*l.* from their common purse. Having arrived in London, she went to an hotel in Leicester-square, the landlord of which, on perceiving her disguise, ordered her out of the house. She was found by the police resting herself on a doorstep. The Alderman remanded her for inquiry, and an English friend of her family who happened to be in London expressed his belief in her tale. She was remitted to private apartments in Newgate, and soon after again brought up, when, to the surprise of everybody, her father suddenly appeared at Guildhall to claim her, having seen the report in the newspapers. Her aunt, who had been communicated with in the meantime, also attended. As it was shown that the romantic young lady had neither committed nor suffered any harm, her friends were congratulated by the Alderman upon her fortunate escape from the perils of the metropolis, and she was allowed to depart with her aunt, who, at the kind request of the magistrate, promised to allow her to visit the exhibition, for the sight of which she had so courageously and innocently braved so much.

Letters are being constantly published in the columns of certain of our daily contemporaries, in reference to a recent order by the Lord Chancellor. It is said that his Lordship has ordered that affidavits filed in Chancery are, after a proximate date, to be printed after being filed. Hitherto the practice has been to file such affidavits upon record, and to furnish to such of the parties to the respective suits as might require them manuscript copies at a fixed, reasonable rate. In the majority of cases the number of such required copies would be by no means warrant the expense of printing. The additional and apparently needless expense to be incurred by the new system is to be defrayed out of the "suitor's fee fund," a huge accumulation of profits by the Court of Chancery in its most flourishing days. The whole of the work is to be performed by an appointed official printer or firm of printers, an arrangement which savours somewhat of the old system of Government monopolies. A whole class of striving, hardworking men employed as law-writers, who at present contrive to earn their livelihood by copying these affidavits—perhaps the dreariest labour in the world adapted to men able to write and spell properly—will, it is said, be thrown out of employment by this new scheme. It does not appear that, as a matter of course, any one is to be benefited thereby except the official printers. The solicitors practising in Chancery might reasonably object to it, but a clever plan has been supplemented for shutting their mouths upon the subject by giving them extra profits and decreasing their labours in the matter of affidavits. The affair bears a very strange aspect, which can scarcely be favourable to the Lord Chancellor, even if it prove to be a mere blunder upon a matter of detail and practice by one accustomed only to the higher regions of learning and argument. But it is undeniable that the subject is warmly talked about in circles interested therein, and that some speculation is afloat (to use a conventional phrase) respecting the motives which can have led to such an extraordinary decree.

A gentleman named Webb owned a valuable ring, which he left with one Dulin, a jeweller, for some slight necessary repair. Dulin pawned the ring for 50*l.* He also went mad. Mr. Webb summoned the

pawnbroker for the ring. The pawnbroker required to be paid in the first instance. The magistrate consulted the legal authorities upon the question, which turned upon whether the pawnbroker was protected by the statute enacted for the benefit of persons purchasing from "agents intrusted with goods." The privileges granted of the statute had been held to apply to the case of pledges, but it had also been held that wharfingers, packers, and warehousemen were not agents within the meaning of the Act. Mr. Corrie, the magistrate, gave it as his opinion that a jeweller intrusted with property to repair was not an "agent" within the statute, and thereby entitled at his own will to pledge or sell the articles confided to him upon trust to return them; a decision which appears reasonable enough, especially if contrasted with the strong irrationality of a judgment the other way. However, the pawnbroker did not choose to accept it as final, and the matter is to be referred to one of the Superior Courts.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE MANSLAUGHTER AT THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—Edward Gregory, 34, was charged with the manslaughter of James Driscoll.

The prisoner and deceased were employed, with a number of other labourers, upon the works of the Metropolitan Railway at King's-cross, where a station is being built, the former being what is called the ganger of the others. They were both employed upon some girders, upon which an arch was to be thrown over the line, on the evening of the 27th of May, when it appeared that a quarrel took place between them, and, after some very angry language had passed, blows were exchanged, and deceased struck the prisoner on the arms and face with an iron instrument, called a podger, which he was using in his work. The struggle continued for some time, and at length, according to the evidence of two witnesses, the prisoner laid hold of deceased by the collar and one of his arms, lifted him off his legs, and then deliberately dropped him down into the cutting, a depth of nearly forty feet, and by the fall he received serious injuries as occasioned his death very shortly afterwards.

The jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter; but they at the same time intimated that some of them entertained a doubt whether the prisoner intended to throw the deceased from the girder. The learned Judge said that it was clear that the death of the deceased had been occasioned by the illegal violence of the prisoner, and it was fortunate for him that the jury did not believe that he had intentionally committed the wicked act of throwing his fellow-workman from such a height; for, if they had done so, he should have felt it his duty to inflict a very severe punishment, as such an offence would have been very little short of murder. He then sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' hard labour.

POLICE.

SUNDAY IN LAMBETH.—Mr. Elliott is engaged on most Monday mornings for a considerable time in disposing of charges of gambling during the hours of Divine service.

Last Monday the first prisoner was George Collins, aged nineteen, who was charged with being in the company of a number of noisy and disorderly youths, and playing at "pitch and toss" during Divine service on the morning before.

A police constable said that, in consequence of the several complaints of the respectable inhabitants, he was engaged in plain clothes on the morning before to detect the gamblers. Having heard that there were a party engaged at tossing, he went into Salamanca-street, Lambeth, and there saw a number of persons and the prisoner in the act of tossing halfpence, and while he was engaged in picking them up witness secured him. All the others at once took to their heels, and he was not able to secure any more of the party.

In answer to a question from the magistrate as to what was known of the prisoner, the witness said he was the constant associate of thieves and bad characters, and never was known to do any regular work. The witness added that the language used by the party tossing was of the most blasphemous and disgusting character.

The prisoner attempted to deny the charge of gambling, and was convicted in a penalty of 7*l.*, or seven days.

GALLANT CAPTURE BY AN ALDERMAN.—Wednesday was appointed for the hearing of summonses against several gentlemen for assaulting Mr. Alderman Rose. There were six summonses in all—namely, Lieutenant-Colonel Heneage, Mr. George Bryant, Mr. John Boulton, of the Union Club; Mr. Todd Healey, and Thomas Goodge, groom. There were two summonses against Mr. Bryant, one for an assault upon a gentleman named James Garner Marshall, and the other upon Alderman Rose. All the other defendants were summoned for assaulting Mr. Alderman Rose. The affair came off at Upper Tooting, in front of the Alderman's private residence. From what transpired it appeared that Mr. Marshall was riding on horseback to see the carriages returning home from the Oaks, and one contained the defendants and others, amongst whom it was stated were two noblemen. Mr. Marshall was pelted by having some missiles in the shape of toys thrown at him, and he was very much injured in the eye. He attempted to chastise the parties, when he was attacked, upon which Mr. Alderman Rose rushed out of his premises and endeavoured to rescue him. He was then assaulted, but he succeeded in getting the defendants locked inside the gates until they gave their names.

On Mr. Ingham taking his seat, Mr. Rose, solicitor, addressed his Worship, and stated that the parties had made ample apologies, and he attended to ask permission to withdraw the summonses.

Mr. Ingham said that if the complainants were satisfied he had no objection.

The summonses were accordingly withdrawn, and the proceedings terminated.

CABMEN REFUSING FARES.—Charles Turner, cab-driver, was summoned by Mr. John Sayer, a barrister, for unlawfully refusing to take him when required. The defendant was one of four men with a line of cabs passing along near Hyde Park towards the exhibition, who all held up their whips hailing fares. Mr. Sayer called defendant, but he turned and drove on. Mr. Sayer ran by the side of the cab from fifty to a hundred yards, requesting he would either take him or give him a ticket. He did neither. Mr. Sayer, therefore, summoned him by the number on his vehicle.

The defendant said he had a long way to go home, and his horse was tired.

Mr. Tyrwhitt asked him to prove what he asserted; but the defendant had no proof, and was fined 4*l.*, or one month's imprisonment.

John Strong, cab-driver, was summoned by the same gentleman for a similar refusal.

Mr. Sayer said that, after having refused to take him, he saw the defendant take up a party of five only fifty yards in advance, and drive off in a contrary direction.

Mr. Tyrwhitt said the defendant's conduct in this case was a positive fraud, and he fined him also 4*l.*, or a month's imprisonment, and in the next case of the kind he should certainly revoke the licence.

OMNIBUS FARES TO THE EXHIBITION.—Sir Frederick Slade, Q.C., attended at this court upon public grounds to prefer three complaints arising out of the recent increase of fares charged by omnibus-conductors to and from the exhibition.

The first was against John Beacher, for taking 1*l.* more than the proper fare.

After hearing the evidence, Mr. Arnold fined the defendant 8*l.*, and costs, or ten days' imprisonment.

The next complaint was against Thomas Fuller, omnibus-conductor, for taking 3*l.* more than his fare.

The defendant was fined 8*l.*, and costs.

There was a second summons in the same case against the owner of the omnibus for failing to keep the proper table of fees in the carriage.

In this case the magistrate convicted in the penalty of 20*l.*, and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH very little has been withdrawn from the Bank of England this week, and although there is rather a large quantity in process of refining the market for all National Securities has been very inactive. The price of money, however, has changed of importance has been placed. Consols, for money, realised 91½; Ditto, for the 10th of July, 91½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½; Exchange Bills, 3*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* premium; Bank Stock has sold at 231 to 236.

The transactions in Indian Stocks, &c., have been only moderate; never-theless, the quotations may be considered steady. India Five per Cent. have marked 107½; India Bonds, 2*l.* 2*l.* 6*l.* premium; the Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 103 to 104; and the Five-and-a-half per Cent., 109 to 104.

There has been a fair demand for advances at the Bank of England, whilst in the Stock Exchange money is freely offered till the next account, at 2½ to 3 per cent. In the open market the best commercial bills are discounted at 2½.

The Continental exchanges show very few fluctuations, and there still a profit on the import of gold from America. Bullion is, therefore, in want towards us, though in but moderate quantities. The demand for gold for export purposes has fallen off considerably, and the stock of bullion in the Bank of England is very little over 415,000,000.

The last return of the Bank of France shows a slight falling off in the supply of gold and a heavy decrease in the circulation and advances.

Mexican Stock owing to the defeat of the invading forces in Mexico, has ruled heavy, and prices have given way. Most other Foreign Bonds, however, have supported previous values. The Scrip of the recent loan, improved, French being at 100 to 101; Egyptian, 2½ to 3 per cent.; and Russian, 120 to 121 per cent. Brazilian Five per Cent. have realised 100 to 101; Four-and-a-half per Cent., 91 to 92; Mexican Three per Cent., 30; Moorish, 55; Portuguese Three per Cent., 45; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cent., 92½; Spanish Three per Cent., 55; Turkish Old Six per Cent., 90; New Six, 90; Venezuela Three per Cent., 7½; Persian Four-and-a-half per Cent., 97½; and Italian Five per Cent., 7½.

No change of importance has taken place in value of Joint-stock Bank shares, and the market, almost generally, has ruled firm. Agria and United Service have marked 88; Bank of Egypt, 22½; London and County, 37½; London and South African, 11½; London Joint-stock, 36½; London and Westminster, 80½; Oriental, 10½; Ottoman, 24; and Union of Australia, 45.

The market for Colonial Government Securities has been somewhat inactive. Canada Six per Cent. have sold at 104; Ditto Five per Cent., 103; New Zealand Six per Cent., 104; and Australian Six per Cent., 104.

The Miscellaneous Market has, on the whole, been steady. Australian Agricultural have realised 24; Bombay Gas, 14; Crystal Palace, 34; English and Australian Copper, 2; National Discount, 2½; Northbrook Coal and Iron, 34; River Plate, 25; South American, 25; and Oriental, 8 and 9½ ex div.; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 19½; Telegraph to India, 4.

The Market for Railway Shares has been (void of animation), yet compared with last week, no material change has taken place in the current.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The few samples of English wheat on sale this week have moved off freely, at a advance, the quotations for the week being:—No. 1, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 2, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 3, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 4, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 5, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 6, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 7, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 8, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 9, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 10, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 11, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 12, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 13, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 14, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 15, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 16, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 17, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 18, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 19, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 20, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 21, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 22, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 23, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 24, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 25, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 26, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 27, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 28, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 29, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 30, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 31, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 32, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 33, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 34, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 35, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 36, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 37, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 38, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 39, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 40, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 41, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 42, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 43, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 44, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 45, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 46, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 47, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 48, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 49, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 50, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 51, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 52, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 53, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 54, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 55, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 56, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 57, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 58, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 59, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 60, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 61, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 62, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 63, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 64, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 65, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 66, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 67, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 68, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 69, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 70, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 71, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 72, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 73, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 74, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 75, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 76, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 77, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 78, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 79, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 80, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 81, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 82, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 83, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 84, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 85, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 86, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 87, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 88, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 89, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 90, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 91, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 92, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 93, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 94, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 95, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 96, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 97, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 98, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 99, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 100, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 101, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 102, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 103, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 104, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 105, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 106, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 107, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 108, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 109, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 110, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 111, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 112, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 113, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 114, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 115, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 116, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.*; No. 117, 4*l.* 6*l.* 6*l.* to 4*l.* 7*l.* 6

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Admission for the Week ending 25th June. Monday to Thursday, One Shilling; Friday and Saturday, Half-a-Crown. Doors are opened at Ten, except on Saturday, when the doors are opened at Twelve o'clock.

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WEDNESDAY, 25,
WEDNESDAY, 25, Cattle Yard (day on which) One Sovereign.
Judges award the Prize.
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Machinery, &c.
FRIDAY, 27, Half-a-Crown.
SATURDAY, 28,
MONDAY, 30, One Shilling.
TUESDAY, July 1,
WEDNESDAY, 2,

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